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Established 1887

Austria ..... 7 S | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 1.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Eire (inc. tax) ... 9 P. | Netherlands ..... 0.85 Fler
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 7½ P | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 2.00 | Switzerland ..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25 Rls's | Turkey T.L4.25
Italy ..... 150 Lire | U.S. Military $0.20
Israel ..... I.£1.10 | Yugoslavia ..... 3.60 D.

l Leak on Nixon Trip Date

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nt came from Da- con of presiden- ry A. Kissinger, residential plane party flew to the House to spend ing weekend.

had asked Mr. ther the White has never re- e of the presiden- hina, was ready e date.

March," piped up David, who was with his father.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler rolled his eyes back and shook his head in amazement. Mr. Kissinger chided his son and sent him scurrying to a back compartment, with Mr. Ziegler following. Moments later David reappeared and told reporters:

"Mr. Ziegler told me to say I heard that the President was going in March on the radio."

Reporters who witnessed the scene said the White House aides "looked ready to faint."

Mr. Nixon has already promised to announce the date before next Wednesday. There have been reports from responsible sources recently that the visit will take place in March or April.



David Kissinger — UPI

ssian, at UN, Sees 'Duet of Negativism'

K Assails U.S., China on Arms

d Szulc

IONS, N.Y., Nov. hina's proposal the General As- Soviet resolution orld disarmament mediately touched harge that Wash- ding were engaged negativism."

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this similarity in ese positions that t delegate, Jacob d his accusation governments had r against Moscow.

denounced the tion for "slander, disregard for "the e whole Socialist

e rostrum to ex- ercise his right of reply to Mr. Chiao's speech. Mr. Malik told China during a lengthy improvised speech that it was playing "into the hands of imperialists."

"This is the second voice raised in opposition to the Soviet proposal," he said. "The first was the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Rogers. Thus the assembly has had an opportunity to witness a curious Sino-American duet of negativism."

The Russians proposed a world disarmament conference in the assembly this fall after the U.S.,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press

CHINA LINE—Russia's Jacob A. Malik (left) listening to China's Chiao Kuan-hua's address at the UN Wednesday.

Hijacker Collects $200,000, Disappears From Jet in Air

RENO, Nev., Nov. 25 (UPI).—A courteous middle-aged man disappeared, apparently by parachute, with a $200,000 ransom last night while a jetliner he hijacked was flying here from Seattle.

FBI agent Harold Campbell said that two of the four parachutes the hijacker had been given in addition to the ransom were missing when the plane reached Reno and there was "no way he could have gotten off in Reno."

The Northwest Airlines Boeing-727 with 43 aboard was hijacked between Portland, Ore., and Seattle, the last scheduled stop on a flight from Washington, D.C.

All the passengers and two stewardesses were permitted to leave the plane at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, after the hijacker was given the money. He was also given four parachutes, delivered by Mc Chord Air Force Base. Airport officials reported that the hijacker said he wanted to go to Mexico City and would settle for refueling stops at either Yuma, Ariz., San Diego, or Reno.

The man, described by Capt. William Scott, the pilot, as "very courteous," showed what he said was a bomb in carrying out the hijacking, but the FBI agent said it was not known if the device was actually explosive.

The man told Capt. Scott that everyone would be killed if his demands were not met. The passengers described the man as "very relaxed" before the hijacking, which went off so smoothly that most of the passengers did not know what had happened until the plane landed at Seattle.

The hijacker reportedly chatted amiably with a stewardess before handing her a note saying he was taking over the plane.

After leaving Seattle, with four crew members in the cockpit, the hijacker reportedly stayed in the back of the plane, with the stairwell open, while the plane flew at 10,000 feet on the way to Reno.

The Air Force sent aloft a jet fighter, a jet trainer, and a cargo plane with parachutists aboard to trail the airliner as it flew south. An Air Force spokesman said the pursuing planes may not have been able to see the hijacker jump from the jet because it was too low and too dark.

A search was under way, Mr. Campbell said, between Seattle and Reno, especially in the wilderness areas of Oregon. The FBI reportedly was checking on a man who was said to have had experience as a U.S. Forest Service smoke jumper.

Amnesia Cited

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—A disabled coal miner says he does not remember hijacking a plane in Charleston, W. Va., June 4, and demanding that it be flown to Israel.

Two psychiatrists testified at his trial yesterday that the defendant, Glen Elmo Riggs, 58, was suffering from a rare form of amnesia at the time of the hijacking.

Pakistani Says War Not Certain

General Reports Situation Quieter

By Lee Lescaze

DACCA, East Pakistan, Nov. 25 (WP).—On Monday, Pakistan's military leaders thought India and Pakistan were going to war, but the Indian invasion near Jessore turned out to be less serious than the officers thought and a major general said today that he believed war may still be avoided.

"That day it looked like war," Maj. Gen. Rao Farman Ali Khan said in an interview. "But there must have been international pressure of great magnitude. The situation is quieter now."

There is still wide-pread concern here that if war does not break out as a result of the Jessore action, it can still be started by Indian operations across the border.

In Rawalpindi, for example, President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan said today that Indian aggression in East Pakistan was leading the two countries to the "point of no return."

He said Pakistan wanted to avoid war but added: "I would like to make it absolutely clear we shall defend our honor and territorial integrity with all the forces at our command."

U.S. Employees Staying

In Dacca, the U.S. Consulate distributed a letter to Americans today recommending that they leave East Pakistan if their business does not demand their presence. U.S. government employees are staying.

Discussing the crisis, Gen. Farman said: "I think India's strategy is still limited. They aim at capturing some territory and turning it over to the Bangla Desh people." He said the Pakistani counterattacks had been successful in part because Indian troops had withdrawn quickly from forward positions and Pakistani troops found themselves fighting the Bengali guerrillas, the Mukti Bahini.

"It is just a massacre of Mukti Bahini," Gen. Farman said. He added that Indian troops and the guerrillas still held several thousand yards of East Pakistan territory in the Jessore district and fighting would continue there. "We will rebuff every invasion," he said.

Gen. Farman said that four other pockets at the border were also held by guerrillas and Indians—three in Dinajpur to the northwest and one in Sylhet near Lattu in the northeast. The Dinajpur pockets have been held for some months and the terrain there makes it unlikely that they will be retaken by Pakistan as long as India's artillery and army remain at the border.

Situation Called Ripe

"There has been an accentuation of the Indian commitment," Gen. Farman said, and Pakistan is bringing more troops to this region to meet the threat. "The situation is ripe," he continued, but noted that he did not believe there would be a general war.

Much of this belief is based, he said, on the world's attitude toward the India-Pakistan crisis. "Now, when the whole world knows that the entire game is political, I don't think they will allow a war."

Speaking of the chance that Pakistan will find itself going to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press

BORDER PATROL—Indian Army soldiers shown on patrol along the East Pakistan border in this photograph released by Indian Defense Ministry yesterday.

Big Indian Losses Reported

Pakistani Border Battlefield Dotted With Farmers Again

By Lee Lescaze

AKHAURA, East Pakistan, Nov. 25 (WP).—A battlefield where Pakistani troops clashed with Indian Army and East Pakistani guerrilla forces early this week lies five miles down the tracks from this large, shell-damaged and inoperative railroad junction town.

According to Pakistan's military command, the Indian attack was part of an all-out offensive that began on several fronts Sunday. The dry rice fields where the fighting took place are now peaceful and dotted with farmers.

Seven dead soldiers lie in a railway flatcar here, dressed in army boots, uniform trousers and sweaters. The facial features show that the soldiers were from a northern Indian, probably Nepali, unit.

Pakistani Brig. Saadulla Khan said: "We completely destroyed one Indian battalion and mauled a second. Our own losses were nominal."

The battle began with Indian artillery fire along a 15-mile stretch of the border from Kasba to Brahmanbaria, Brig. Khan said. "My problem was to figure out where the Indian ground attack was coming. Unfortunately for them, they came just at the worst place from their point of view."

Tried to Retreat

The attackers occupied Chandrapur, a village about three miles inside East Pakistan, Brig. Khan continued, but they were stopped there and Pakistani units enveloped them on three sides and cut them down as they tried to retreat.

It appears from a visit to the battlefield and this town that they had a limited objective, trying to probe Pakistan's defenses rather than open a sustained drive. After the initial attack was stymied, no second battle developed along this section of the border and the attackers sought to withdraw.

The pattern here reportedly also applies to the Jessore border area in the west of East Pakistan, where an Indian attack brought Pakistani assertions that the two countries were unofficially at war.

Well-informed sources in Dacca, the East Pakistani capital, said yesterday that they had been told privately that the situation was not so serious as the initial

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Is Silent On Any Pledge To Aid Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The State Department refused yesterday to confirm or deny a statement by a former U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Benjamin H. Oehlert jr., that the United States is committed to aid Pakistan with arms and men if it should be attacked.

Press officer Charles W. Bray said that it was important that the U.S. government should offer its counsel to opposing sides "quietly and with such flexibility and influence as we can reasonably attain."

"The situation dictates silence," he added. "The interests of the United States are served by the dampening of tension."

Britain Defends Terms of Accord With Rhodesians

Labor Assails Settlement As a Sellout

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The British government defended the terms of its agreement with Rhodesia today as "fair and honorable" and the only realistic alternative to outright apartheid.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, who returned from the Salisbury negotiations just after 5 a.m., outlined the complex proposals to a crowded and attentive House of Commons this afternoon.

"They provide," he asserted, "an opportunity to set a new course in Rhodesia, which can lead to the greater harmony of all races there and to the partnership and prosperity of all Rhodesians."

Although Conservative backbenchers cheered these remarks, Labor members, led by Denis Healey, the opposition critic on foreign affairs, hurled charges of shame, sellout and appeasement. Outside the Commons, there were statements of protest.

The Young Liberals organization accused Sir Alec of attempting "to whitewash a sordid sellout to racialism."

Mr. Healey charged that the proposed settlement made no provisions for a firm time scale for progress to black-majority rule, for outside guarantees against broken promises, genuinely free political activity while African opinion was being assessed, and outright repeal of the controversial Land Tenure Act, which divides the land equally between 250,000 Rhodesian whites and five million blacks.

Sir Alec, while unable to satisfy Mr. Healey on these points, was credited by most observers with a strong presentation of terms many found better than expected. He had the sympathy of the House when Mr. Healey taunted him with charges of gullibility at Munich in 1938 and thus of gullibility in Salisbury.

When another Labor member

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Political Power For Blacks Still Distant

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The British-Rhodesian settlement offers new legal rights and economic possibilities to the African majority here, but political power remains a dim and distant hope.

A revised constitution will have entrenched clauses designed to prevent further slippage toward the South African racial system. The white government pledges to cut down existing discrimination.

Politically, Africans will get more seats in Parliament as their income rises—up to parity with the small white minority. The constitution opens the possibility of majority rule after that, but only subject to an effective white veto.

In broad outline, that is the thrust of the settlement reached yesterday by Prime Minister Ian Smith of the white rebel government, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Smith disclosed the terms in his Parliament today as Sir Alec spoke to the House of Commons in London. Detailed white papers were also published simultaneously.

Smith Cites Concessions

In his speech, Mr. Smith said that he had had to make concessions to the British side. The most important were on the issue of racial discrimination and on opening the possibility of eventual majority rule.

But Mr. Smith in general welcomed the settlement, and detached observers here said it had to be reckoned as a great triumph for him and for the six-year-old Rhodesian rebellion, since it would keep power in white hands for many years.

"No European need harbor any anxiety about the security of his future in Rhodesia," Mr. Smith said.

British sources recognized, as one put it, that the agreement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

W. German Strike, Lockout Idle 500,000 Auto Workers

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Half a million West German workers were on strike tonight or locked out of their factories, and hundreds of thousands more faced imminent dismissal as a wage dispute in the automobile industry spread to other parts of the country.

On Monday and Tuesday the metal workers' union, IG Metall, struck Audi and Daimler-Benz plants and 75 smaller firms in the southwestern industrial belt of Germany, putting 120,000 workers on the street.

The normally restrained metal workers, who have not struck in the region since 1963, are demanding wage increases of 11 percent.

Tonight the employers reacted harshly through their regional association by locking out all but the white-collar workers in every plant in the region employing more than 100 persons.

The employers conceded that their action hit union and non-union workers alike. But they did not want to leave the initiative to IG Metall to strike wherever and whenever it wanted, wearing the manufacturers down separately.

4.5 Percent Rejected

The employers offered a 4.5 percent wage increase in negotiation, but the union rejected it.

A state mediation commission proposed a 7.5 percent increase for a cooling-off period of seven months. The union accepted this plan, but the employers rejected it. The union then reverted to its old demand of 11 percent.

The lockout, which hit 540 plants directly, and kept 380,000 workers away from their jobs, was set to begin officially at midnight tonight.

But these plants are all working only one or two shifts. Most of the workers were through by 5 p.m. The last of them put down their tools at 11 p.m. and the lockout was complete.

Widespread Effects

The effect of the shutdowns in these northern stretches of Baden and Wuerttemberg was being felt in many parts of the country, so intertwined is the production.

For instance, production was shut down yesterday in the Daimler-Benz truck assembly plant in Woerth because it could not get axles from a Mannheim plant that was struck Monday.

Daimler-Benz began sending notices today to about 4,000 suppliers saying that their products cannot be taken for a while. Daimler uses 25,000 supplying firms.

The strike fever continued to spread, hastened by the widespread feeling among German workers that they have shown too much restraint for too many years, and that the "economic miracle" that has made their employers look so opulent has not done as much for the undemanding working men who made it possible.

'Don't Let It Be Another Attica'

N.J. Prison Rioters Hold 5 Hostages, Ask for Talks

From Wire Dispatches

RAHWAY, N.J., Nov. 25.—Inmates of Rahway State Prison late last night and early today seized control of three buildings and took warden U.S. Vukcevich and six guards as hostages.

They freed one guard, who brought out the message that the rebels wanted to negotiate with New Jersey's Gov. William T. Cahill, and that they didn't want a violent showdown of the type which produced 43 deaths at Attica State Prison in New York in September.

Later, another guard who had been held hostage was released. He was taken to a hospital with head and back injuries. It was not known how he was injured.

State police reinforced prison guards and a spokesman at first said they planned to storm the prison, as had state police and National Guard men at Attica. But the state police spokesman later denied such plans, and said New Jersey authorities—of lower rank than the governor—had begun to bargain with the inmates.

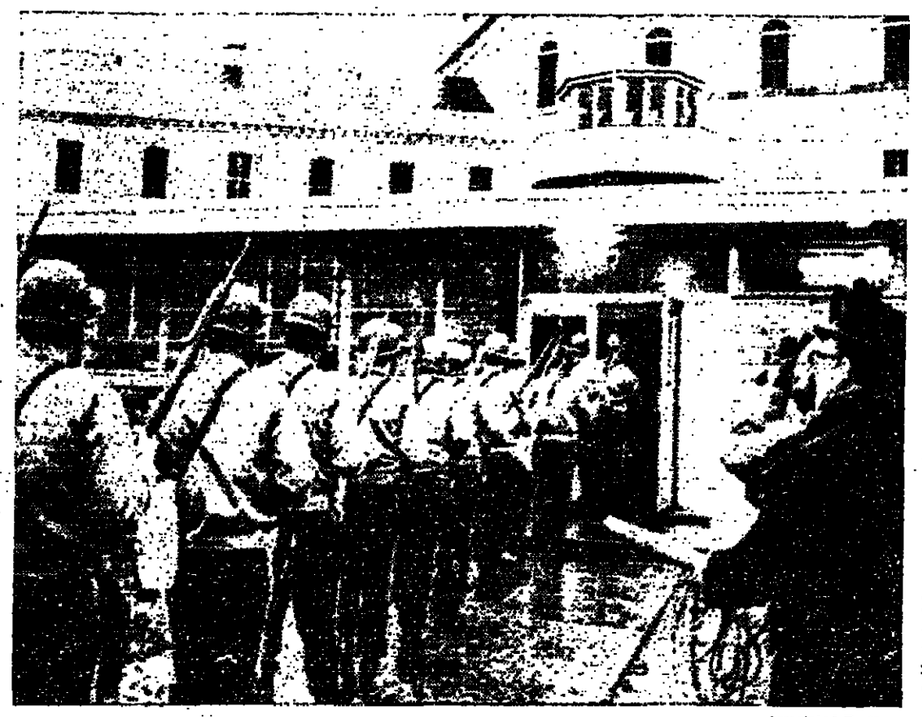
Various reports said that the revolt was staged by as few as 150 prisoners or as many as 600, out of a prison population of 1,500. The maximum-security facility has been plagued with troubles all year.

The plea for an outcome different from that of the Attica revolt was brought out by guard Eddie Mullins shortly before dawn. He said he had been released by the inmates to deliver their plea that this confrontation not become "another Attica."

"They have many demands they would like to see met, and they are justified in their demands," Mr. Mullins said. "They permitted me to leave because I promised them I was truly concerned with their conditions, and I am."

Mr. Mullins refused to say exactly how many hostages were being held. He emphasized his message that "the fellows don't

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Associated Press

STATE TROOPERS, armed and helmeted, filing into New Jersey prison yesterday.

k, Norway NATO to ze Hanoi

N, Nov. 25 (UPI). Norway today be- members of the Treaty Organiza- h diplomatic rela- th Vietnam.

governments an- aneously here and he Hanoi govern- ted their proposals lations at ambas-

Switzerland had Western nations ll diplomatic rela- ol.

gnized Hanoi in.

The Nixon ad- t its ambassador's im vacant for al- d a half to show diplomatic sources said U.S. reaction be less bitter this tude has changed ngton and in the capitals involved,

in Denmark and taken earlier this er-right coalitions and Oslo were Social Democratic nments.

Arab Chiefs of Staff Reach Accord On Battle Strategy Against Israel

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Twelve Arab countries today agreed on a battle plan against Israel that provides for military or financial participation by all the nations, Egyptian chief of staff Maj. Gen. Assad Shazli announced.

At the same time, officials announced that Egypt will begin a nationwide campaign for blood donations next week as part of preparations for the possible resumption of hostilities.

The officials said the drive to collect blood was being initiated to build up reserves at the armed forces' blood bank.

This measure was the latest in a series to put the nation on a war footing.

Others included the reintroduction of a partial blackout, practice air alerts, training films being shown in cinemas and on television, President Anwar Sadat's direct take-over of the armed forces command and, according to reports in Beirut, a standby alert for the army and cancellation of leaves.

The battle plan, drawn up during a two-day conference of chiefs of staff, will be forwarded to a meeting of the Arab Defense Council Saturday.

The council will be attended by foreign and defense ministers and chiefs of staff.

Arab Strategy

Gen. Shazli said at the end of the meeting that delegates had agreed on "an Arab strategy which guarantees participation by all Arab countries, each according to its military or financial capabilities."

He added: "Despite some minor differences, all the participants agreed on taking part in the battle."

The Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian Armies, which are on the frontlines with Israel, are ready to absorb units from other countries, he said.

Countries taking part in the talks were Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Bahrain, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and Southern Yemen.

Conference sources said the plan followed a Libyan outline which called for the pan-Arabization of the struggle against Israel.

The Libyan delegation had threatened to walk out yesterday, unless its plan was adopted, they said.

Complete Success

Gen. Shazli described the conference as a "complete success."

Conference sources said the delegates discussed the coordination between the Syrian and Egyptian Armies, which are under one commander, and reactivation of the eastern front against Israel.

That front is in disarray. At one point Syrian, Jordanian and Iraqi troops were under one command, but Western military experts in the area said this joint army never was a viable fighting proposition.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Abdel Salam el-Zayyat, first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union's Central Committee, declared at a meeting with Egyptian labor leaders that "Egypt is ready to fight the battle of honor."

"We shall retaliate with many, many counter-blows for every Israeli blow," Mr. Zayyat said.

"We shall hit the enemy's hinterland, if he attempts to stage deep penetration raids. We are capable of hitting Israel's hinterland."



Associated Press.

Prime Minister Heath in action at London's Royal Festival Hall last night.

Heath Cheered in Debut as Conductor

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Edward Heath—yachtsman, organist and prime minister—made his debut as conductor of a symphony orchestra tonight and tapped his foot to triumph.

A sellout audience at London's Royal Festival Hall erupted in applause for the 55-year-old prime minister and his distinctive foot-tapping style at the podium. "Bravo," shouted the fans.

Mr. Heath took two bows amid the cheers for his performance in guiding the London Symphony Orchestra through Sir Edward Elgar's 14-minute "Cockaigne" overture.

He started nervously but ended confidently, smiling and obviously relieved.

Mr. Heath used a long baton —"to achieve maximum clarity," said a member of the orchestra—but he intrigued the audience most by loudly tapping the beat with his left foot. His left hand hung idly by his side.

The concert was a charity affair to raise funds for the orchestra trust, of which Mr. Heath was a founder.

Africans Return to Dakar

Israel Skeptical, But Favors Peace Mission From OAU

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25 (NYT).—A discreet mediation mission of African leaders ended its visits to Israel and Egypt today, and prepared to give the United Nations a new opportunity to reactivate its long-dormant peacemaking effort headed by Swedish envoy Gunnar V. Jarring.

Israeli officials said they welcomed the possibility of a new technical initiative to restart the diplomatic machinery, although they reserved judgment about whether there was any reason to expect substantive progress in breaking the long deadlock.

"It's certainly worth making the effort," said one ranking Israeli diplomat, "since this is the only one of all the diplomatic ventures that hasn't already collapsed—it's the only thing going, so we want to give it a chance."

The presidents of Senegal and Nigeria, Leopold Senghor and Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, left this afternoon for Dakar to prepare the Organization of African Unity's final report on Arab-Israeli peace prospects, which is expected to be submitted to Secretary-General U Thant next week.

The two African leaders, accompanied by the foreign ministers of Cameroun and Zaire, (formerly Congo-Kinshasa) submitted a page of concise suggestions and questions about future peace talks to Israeli Premier Golda Meir, just as they had done two days ago to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

In a three-hour meeting this morning, Mrs. Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban promised the visiting delegation that a formal reply would be dispatched to the OAU as soon as the full cabinet had approved it, probably at the meeting scheduled Sunday.

From both Israeli and African sources it appears that the African presidents' initiative does not delve deeply into the substance of the differences between Israel and Egypt that seem to have foiled every other peace effort so far.

Technical Proposals

Rather, it attempts to make purely technical proposals for a resumption of indirect negotiations under the auspices of Mr. Jarring, Sweden's Ambassador to Moscow, who was named by Mr. Thant four years ago to try to get the Arabs and Israelis together.

Mr. Jarring has been inactive now for nine months, ever since he tried pressing Israel into making the commitment demanded by Egypt for a complete withdrawal to the old frontiers that existed before the six-day war of 1967.

Israel refused to make any such commitment, though Mrs. Meir is on record as promising a partial withdrawal to new boundaries that the two sides would agree upon in negotiation.

The Israeli government has repeatedly specified that these new boundaries would not be the same as the prewar armistice lines.

Confronting this impasse, Mr. Jarring withdrew from the scene, while the American-sponsored effort to reach an interim settlement to open the Suez Canal became the focus of diplomatic efforts. The United States initiative has now apparently come to a halt, with Egyptians and Israelis bitterly at odds over the terms for even a partial agreement.

Egypt has requested a full-scale debate on the Middle East in the UN General Assembly early next month, hoping to build up pressure to force an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Sinai.

Israelis are braced to be the target of invective from all sides in the assembly, but look upon the African leaders' call for resumed talks through Mr. Jarring as a welcome device to take some of the heat out of the General Assembly debate.

Israelis Renew Curfew in Gaza

GAZA, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The Israeli military authorities in the Gaza Strip yesterday reimposed the night curfew, which had been lifted for almost 40 days throughout the month of Ramadan.

Local residents had generally believed that it would not be reimposed. Arab sources said here that the new curfew was probably the result of tension that had built up following the death by suicide this week of an Arab guerrilla leader who had taken refuge in the home of the mayor of Gaza.

7 Killed, 2 Rescued In Norwegian Slides

AALESUND, Norway, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Rescue workers today found the bodies of seven men killed by two snow avalanches near here yesterday.

Two others were dug out alive and taken to a hospital. One was reported in serious condition.

Eight of the men were in a rescue team looking for a man buried in the first avalanche. Minutes after they found him, a new avalanche buried them all.

In Lieu of Phantom Jets

Pentagon Aides Report U.S. May Give Israel New Rockets

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Senior Pentagon officials have disclosed that the administration was considering providing Israel with the Lance missile rather than Phantom fighter-bombers if future Soviet shipments of modern weapons should threaten to tip the balance of power in the Mideast in favor of Egypt.

The Lance, some officials point out, may be unusually well suited to deterring Egypt from resuming hostilities across the canal without adding appreciably to Israel's capability to do damage deep inside Egypt.

They note that the Lance, now undergoing advanced testing within the United States, has a range of 50 to 70 miles and would be ideal for knocking out surface-to-air missile (SAM) sites along the west bank of the Suez Canal.

If Cairo were to consider either resuming artillery barrages across the canal or attempting a large-scale invasion, it would rely on the SAMs to protect either move against heavy Israeli air attack.

Request Rejected

A few months ago, sources said, the administration turned down Israel's request for the Lance missile. But within recent days, they add, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has directed his staff to take another careful look at the weapons system and its availability, should a decision be made to supply it to Israel.

The renewed interest in Lance, they noted, emanates from the White House as well as the Pentagon.

The reconsideration of the Lance request comes shortly in advance of the visit here on Dec. 2 of Premier Golda Meir for talks with the President and the secretary of state.

Officials declined to say whether they expect Mrs. Meir to reassert Israel's desire for the Lance, in addition to her anticipated call for a resumption of sales of Phantom jets.

Only Tuesday, the Senate attempted to increase the pressure on the administration to resume shipments by voting overwhelmingly for $500 million in credits for the purchase of jets and other weapons for Israel.

"If a decision should be made to provide Israel the Lance," one official said, "it would not preclude the supply of additional aircraft sometime in the future. But the Lance provides a possible alternative that would be a dramatic evidence of continuing American interest in preserving the balance, without slamming the door finally on an interim agreement on reopening the canal."

Administration officials concede privately that they have made it clear to Israel that the United States would be willing to sell it substantial numbers of additional F-4 Phantoms and A-4 Skyhawks once Israel agreed on a formula by which its troops would withdraw from the east bank of the canal and allow Egypt to reopen and operate the waterway.

Schumann Meets Spanish Leaders

MADRID, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann spent a full day meeting Spanish government leaders here today before flying back to Paris at the end of a 29-hour official visit to Spain.

Mr. Schumann met chief of state Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Vice-President Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco before a final work session with his Spanish counterpart, Gregorio Lopez Bravo.

At an official dinner in his honor last night, Mr. Schumann said France considered it a duty to help Spain overcome problems created by an enlarged European Common Market.

He said France had in the past been "the obstinate advocate of Spain" and called for adaptation of the present preferential trade agreement between the EEC and Spain.

Home Defends Rhodesian Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

demanded to know how Sir Alec could ever expect a white oligarchy to hand over power to a black majority, the foreign secretary replied that members must decide whether they wanted Rhodesia to go, "like South Africa, inevitably into an apartheid system, or to give Rhodesia a chance to set a new course." He argued that the agreement at least halted the movement toward apartheid.

Conservative backbenchers argued that the agreement, whatever its shortcomings, was, as Gilbert Longden of Hertfordshire put it, "infinitely preferable to the imminent lapse into apartheid, which would have been the inevitable result of no agreement."

Sir Alec also announced the appointment of Lord Pearce, 70-year-old chairman of the Press Council, to head a British commission that will survey Rhodesian opinion, black and white, early next year to determine whether the proposals are acceptable to all Rhodesians.

'No Sellout'

Two other members of the commission will be Lord Harlech, 53, former ambassador to Washington, and Sir Maurice Dorman, 59, recently dismissed as governor-general of Malta by the Mintoff government. Other members are to represent black and white countries of the Commonwealth.

A Whitehall source explained that the commission would not be trying to sell the proposals to black Africans but to explain them.

"There have been shouts and cries of sellout all over the place," this official said. "But there's been no sellout. No one has to buy what we're selling. These are proposals which Rhodesia may accept or not."

Meanwhile, Britain launched a diplomatic offensive to explain the settlement to hostile world opinion.

Joseph Godber, minister of state in the Foreign Office, flew today to Washington for talks with John Irwin, who is in charge of the State Department in the absence of Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Mr. Godber will then go to Canada to confer with Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp, then go on to the United Nations.

Sir Alec met with the high commissioners (ambassadors) from the Commonwealth countries in London this afternoon.

The swift movements were apparently intended to head off a threatened diplomatic explosion over the proposed terms for Rhodesia's legal independence from Britain.

Soviet Attack at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Russia today proposed that the Security Council invite the detained leaders of the two principal Rhodesian black nationalist groups, Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabinge Sithole, here to state the "genuine position" of the majority on the British-Rhodesian agreement.

Earlier Britain had assured the Security Council that as far as the UN was concerned the position over Rhodesia was unchanged by the proposals agreed to in Salisbury for a settlement of the six-year-old independence dispute.

ZAPU Assails Accord

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—An African nationalist organization outlawed in Rhodesia declared today that the British-Rhodesian agreement on the independence dispute brought southern Africa "to the brink of the inevitable racial bloodbath."

The statement came from the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, one of three Rhodesian exile groups based here that are pledged to bring Africans to power by armed struggle in Zimbabwe, their name for Rhodesia.

A high ZAPU official, George Silundika, commenting on the agreement, said: "The whole thing is a constitutional fraud aimed at entrenching white minority rule."

'Severe Blow'

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Krister Wickman said today that the agreement between Britain and Rhodesia "represents a severe blow to the forces which are working for racial equalization."

The Swedish official said in a special statement on the Salisbury agreement that the "real meaning of the agreement seems to be that the British government supports the white minority's policy, to deprive even in the future the African majority of its fundamental democratic rights."

Pakistani General Is Hopeful On Avoiding War With India

(Continued from Page 1)

war in response to an Indian move it finds intolerable, Gen. Farman said, "a nation can take a hell of a lot." He added: "You say 'I can't tolerate that' and then it happens and you do."

He conceded that not all senior men in Pakistan's military government shared his moderate views, but he believes President Yahya Khan is working to avoid war. "If the president will not go to war, then these lieutenant-colonels and majors can't go to war," Gen. Farman said.

The official Pakistan radio, meanwhile, said today that the Pakistani Army had turned back an Indian offensive in East Pakistan, killing more than 800 men of the invading force.

The Pakistani Army has launched a major counter offensive, the radio reported, forcing the invaders to retreat.

Fighting has raged for four days throughout East Pakistan, the radio said, as the Indians move increasingly deeper into East Pakistan and continue armor and artillery attacks.

In India, a state official said in Calcutta that at least seven Indian civilians were killed and 25 injured when Pakistani artillery shelled the town of Baluchghat in West Bengal for several hours early today.

The casualty figures were said to be the heaviest reported in a single shelling attack during the present crisis.



Pakistani Border Battlefield Dotted With Farmers Again

(Continued from Page 1)

reaction indicated. "It is not yet time to evacuate Dacca," one inquirer was told by senior Pakistani officials.

Dacca was placed under curfew at 5:30 p.m. yesterday, but it was ended after five hours. There were two large explosions in Dacca before the curfew began, one reportedly at the railroad station.

Brig. Khan described the attack on Chandrapur as the largest enemy action in the Comilla district. There is no doubt that a sharp fight took place, but it appears to have been only a slight escalation from the smaller border battles that have been going on at many points in East Pakistan over the last month.

"The enemy wanted to seize a salient from which he could have brought direct fire on the Comilla-Sylhet highway and the narrow river that are the only open lines of travel here," Brig. Khan said. The railroad was cut months ago when saboteurs blew up a bridge a few hundred yards from the battlefield.

The brigadier said Indian units across the border were still being built up and he expected new attacks in a few days. "They want to push us back and then put their [East Pakistani] friends in control of some of our territory," he said.

India and the guerrillas already control a thin strip of Pakistan perhaps 100 yards wide at the border near Chandrapur. Like many other parts of the 1,400-mile East Pakistan-India border, there are hills on the Indian side and Pakistani commanders have found it impossible to station troops directly under the hills.

The fields around Chandrapur are pocked with craters where artillery rounds landed during the battle.

One villager with a 7-year-old girl in tow ran out to greet the brigadier. Her mother was killed by artillery two days ago, the villager said.

Everywhere that Brig. Khan took reporters in his district, small groups of civilians appeared to shout Moslem battle-cries or "Long live Pakistan."

"All good Moslems are with Pakistan," the brigadier commented.

Nixon, Heath Confer by Phone

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 25 (Reuters).—President Nixon telephoned British Prime Minister Edward Heath today to discuss the military confrontation between India and Pakistan, the agreement between Britain and Rhodesia and his coming visit to China and the Soviet Union.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said the two leaders talked for about 30 minutes, spending much of the time on a review of the border fighting between India and Pakistan.

U.K. Consulate Bombed

NICE, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the British Consulate building today, causing some damage, the French national radio reported. Markings were left on walls signed by "Anarchists" and the "Irish Republican Army."

Political Power for Blacks Remote in Salisbury Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

"is not the new Jerusalem." But they argued emphatically that it provided "substantial gains" over the present situation—and was at the limit of Britain's ability to influence events in Rhodesia.

The few Africans who commented quickly were critical of the terms because of the distant promise of political power. One nationalist former detainee, Josiah Chinamano, called the agreement "a complete sellout" by Britain.

Possible Obstacles

On the other hand, several African leaders said they would try to work with the new constitution to secure its advantages and hold the white government to its terms. They rejected any political boycott.

Before the terms take effect, the British government will have to be satisfied that they are acceptable to the Rhodesian people at large.

That test will be carried out by a British-appointed commission. It will be able to talk with anyone here, including suspected terrorists held in detention, and all witnesses will have immunity for their evidence.

Other possible obstacles to carrying out the settlement are an upset in the British Parliament, a remote possibility, and diplomatic pressure on Britain from the United Nations.

If these difficulties are overcome, Rhodesia's Parliament will make the necessary changes in its constitution some time next winter. At the same time Britain will legally make Rhodesia an independent republic and will drop sanctions.

Constitutional Changes

The settlement terms, if implemented, will affect Rhodesian life in four broad categories —politics, discrimination, the constitution and economics.

At present, the 250,000 whites have 50 members of Parliament. The five million Africans have eight elected members and eight chosen by tribal councils.

The constitution adopted in 1969 by the white rebels allowed the Africans more seats only as they pay more than 24 percent of the income tax—they now pay less than 1 percent. They are forever barred from obtaining more than an equal number of seats.

The new constitution would abolish the income tax formula entirely. It would create a new "higher roll" of African voters required to meet the same financial qualifications as whites to vote: income of $2,700 a year or property worth $5,400, or, if they were secondary school graduates, $1,800 in income or $3,600 in property.

When that new roll of African voters had 6 percent of the number of Europeans registered—now 88,000—two new African seats would be created in addition to the present 16, and so on for each additional 6 percent, until there were as many higher African as white voters.

New Seats

The new African seats would be filled alternatively by two elected and two tribal members. At the end of the process there would be 34 new seats, 18 elected and 16 tribal, on top of the present eight African seats in each category. At that point the African voters would have the right to abolish the tribal seats and elect all their members.

There would then be 50 African and 50 white members, and it is here that the new constitution would open the possibility of majority rule.

It calls for 10 more seats to be filled by all white and higher African voters, voting together. But this would take place only if an independent commission found the idea "acceptable to the people of Rhodesia" and Parliament approved by two-thirds vote.

In any case, even parity in Parliament for the Africans would lie many years ahead. So few Africans meet the income qualifications for the higher roll that experts believe it would produce only two or four more seats at present.

The Rhodesian government declared its "firm intention to make progress toward ending racial discrimination." At present Rhodesia does not have South African apartheid—there are multiracial institutions. But Africans are excluded from many better jobs and much of the land.

A commission appointed in agreement with Britain will survey existing discrimination. Its findings "will carry special authority," the white paper said, and would be carried out subject only to considerations "that any government" would consider "overriding."

As for future discriminatory legislation, the settlement terms add a bill of rights to the constitution to prevent that. It protects life, liberty, privacy, conscience and association. And in complicated terms it bars discrimination.

Voting Provisions

The new voting provisions and the declaration of rights are made specially entrenched parts of the constitution. Amendment would require not only the present two-thirds majority in each house but a majority of the Africans and the whites, taken separately, in the lower house.

Also entrenched into the con-

Malik Assails U.S., China on Arms Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain and China showed interest in the Soviet idea of conference limited to nuclear powers.

Commenting on Mr. Chia's remark that the "superpowers were "consolidating the nuclear monopoly," Mr. Malik said that it had not been for this "so-called [Soviet] monopoly many countries, including the People's Republic of China, could have become the subject of nuclear aggression."

Mr. Chiao's speech was a detailed restatement of Peking's views on world disarmament, including the 1963 proposal by Premier Chou En-lai for a conference of heads of governments of all countries for a "total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons."

The Chinese delegate insisted that anything short of such a step would simply perpetrate the nuclear "monopoly" of the "superpowers."

UN Warns Portugal

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 25 (AP).—China joined 13 other members of the Security Council yesterday in calling on Portugal to respect the sovereignty of Senegal and to end acts of violence against its territory and people.

The United States, the remaining member of the council, abstained. Ambassador George Bush explained that the United States "strongly supported the essence of the resolution" but "had certain difficulties with its language."

Senate Bill Bars Free Dumping of Wastes in Ocean

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Senate moved the battle against pollution to the waters of the outer continental shelf yesterday, passing a bill barring the unregulated dumping of wastes and debris in ocean waters.

The bill, which sets up a permit system and establishes a research program, was passed 73 to 0 and sent to conference committee to work out differences with the bill passed by the House of Representatives.

As amended, it sets a goal of encouraging research to find ways to end all ocean dumping within five years.

The Senate bill severely restricts dumping of radioactive, chemical or biological warfare materials in the oceans and sets up a permit system under the director of the Environmental Protection Agency for other materials.

In issuing permits, the director is ordered to consider possible effects on human health, on the welfare of fish and wildlife and on the environment generally.

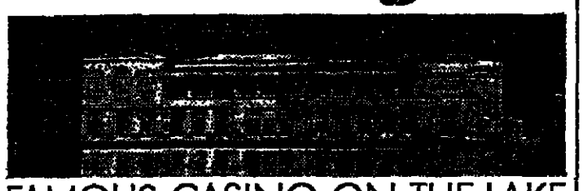
Criminal penalties are provided of up to one year in prison and a $50,000 fine for willful violations.

WEATHER

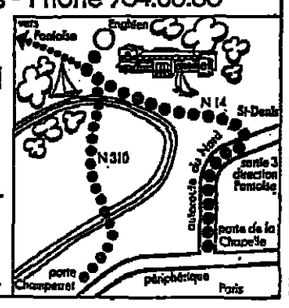
	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Not available
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Rain
ANKARA	12	54	Very cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	Overcast
BERLIN	—1	30	Overcast
BRUSSELS	3	37	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	Clear
CAIRO	—	—	Not available
CASABLANCA	15	59	Showers
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	Rain
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	3	37	Overcast
FRANKFURT	0	32	Cloudy
GENEVA	—	—	Not available
HELSINKI	—3	28	Snow
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Very cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Clear
LONDON	6	43	Overcast
MADRID	5	41	Cloudy
MILAN	6	46	Clear
MONTREAL	—	—	Not available
MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
MUNICH	—2	28	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	2	36	Snow
NICE	13	55	Very cloudy
OSLO	—4	25	Foggy
PARIS	3	37	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	—1	30	Very cloudy
ROME	12	54	Rain
SOFIA	8	46	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	21	70	Very cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Very cloudy
VENICE	7	45	Clear
VIENNA	—2	28	Cloudy
WARSAW	—2	28	Overcast
WASHINGTON	—3	27	Very cloudy
ZURICH	—1	30	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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...new Jerusalem." But ...emphatically that it ...bstantial gains" over ...situation—and was at ...ing in Rhodesia.

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...Lack of Unanimity

...Nov. 25 (UPI).—...f computers are tak... ...music out of French ...es.

...ost Office and Tele... ...ications Ministry said ...y that the melodies ...long-distance tele... ...aller hears while wait... ...his number to con... ...soon be replaced by ...ous, unvarying tones. ...Continuous tones are ...sily distinguished by ...rs, the ministry said.

...ch Phones ...o the Music

...dor Is Said ...se Planes to ...t Tuna Boats

...IEGO, Nov. 25 (AP).— ...was reported yesterday ...g planes to hunt down ...a boats fishing within ...ile limit it has claimed. ...nerican Tunaboat Asso... ...dd five more U.S. fish... ...s have been captured ...sday and forced into an ...n port. They brought ...s number seized since ...d 47 since January.

...ticipate more seizures," ...Silva, vice-president of ...iation in San Diego. ...is starting to use air... ...earch out our fleet off ...d."

...2 million in fines and ...for violating its claim... ...orial rights has been ...Ecuador this year. The ...tates, which recognizes ...limits, normally reim... ...e boat owners by special ...tions bills in Congress.

...ls Ruin Painting ...ted to Picasso

...D, Nov. 25 (UPI).— ...ainter Maria Pepa Es... ...ay said that unknown ...nd destroyed a painting ...had dedicated to Pablo ...d which was among 35 ...rt shipped from Malaga ...rid art gallery.

...art follows three attacks ...bly by rightists—against ...s connected with Picas... ...ansacking of a Madrid ...of his engravings, and, ...ona, the fire-bombing ...of the Pablo Picasso ...gallery and a bookshop ...prints of Picasso paint...

...rada said that, on ar... ...e of the 35 paintings ...y truck, she discovered ...depicting Picasso's bap... ...been slashed.

...iolence Must End First

...son Startles Commons ...Endorsing United Ireland

...N, Nov. 25 (AP).—For... ...e Minister Harold Wil... ...er of the opposition ...rty, told the House of ..., today that Ireland ...tually be unified.

...ave the situation has ...so far," he said, "that ...ssible to conceive of an ...long-term solution in ...e agenda at least does ...ie consideration in some ...ted to achieving prog... ...rd a united Ireland."

...lson's statement to the ... Commons followed a ...ng trip both to combat... ...rthern Ireland and to the ...ublic.

...must be a substantial ...ears before any concept... ...tion can become a real... said, "but the dream ...here.

...n of moderation have ...nothing to hope for, men of violence will have something to shoot for."

After beginning his speech with a denunciation of violence in the Protestant-dominated North, Mr. Wilson then startled the house with his stand on unification, the goal of IRA guerrillas who want the entire island unified under a government in Dublin.

Mr. Wilson called for inter-party talks in London that would involve political parties in Ireland.

"This should then lead," the former prime minister said, "to discussions between the governments of the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, directed to the establishment of a constitutional commission representing the major parties of the three Parliaments."

Mr. Wilson's speech seemed certain to anger Northern Ireland's one million Protestants, who dominate the provincial government.

Mr. Wilson said that the terms of reference for the proposed constitution should include any proposals "from this government or any other quarter and examination of what would be involved in agreeing on the constitution-to-be by agreement and requiring ratification from all three Parliaments."

Ratification Doubtful

In present circumstances, a unity constitution would have no reasonable chance of being ratified by Stormont, Northern Ireland's Parliament.

Even the Tories voiced approval in the early stage of Mr. Wilson's policy speech, particularly when he said:

"There can be no progress in Northern Ireland while violence lasts and, in that sense, there must be a military solution.

"In my view no political solution can be put into effect until the military solution is effective, and the security problems solved, and seen to be solved.

"The men of violence must either be destroyed or compelled to retire."

The former prime minister reported that many sources thought that the worst of the violence was over.

Troops Fire at Gunman

BELFAST, Nov. 25 (UPI).—British troops fired at a gunman in Belfast and arrested 24 men in searches here and in Londonderry today, the army said.

An army spokesman said that soldiers were unable to say whether their bullets struck the gunman seen moving through a cordoned area of Belfast.

Soldiers seized 23 men in a search through the Roman Catholic Ballymurphy district of Belfast and arrested one man in smaller searches in Londonderry, the spokesman said.

Earlier, British troops fired rubber bullets at youths who they said tried to set fire to a customs post at the Irish Republic border town of Strabane, the spokesman said.

Two nail bombs exploded at a Belfast police station but caused no casualties, the spokesman said.

Two gunmen failed to blow up a Belfast building today because they apparently were unable to light the fuse on one of their bombs, the army said.

The men placed two bombs in a tobacco wholesaler's building in the Roman Catholic Ardoyne district but carried one away after encountering difficulties, an army spokesman said. The second was dismantled by a bomb disposal squad.

A bomb planted by two masked gunmen in an automobile showroom in Lurgan killed a British soldier and wounded another last night, the army said.

A few minutes later a second blast in the showroom—either another bomb or an exploding gas cylinder—wounded another soldier, an army spokesman said.



United Press International

SPOKESMAN—Inmate Ali Bey Hassan, standing in front of broken window at New Jersey's Rahway State Prison yesterday, shouting one of demands of the rioting prisoners. They want "a rehearing of their cases before the parole board."

5 Hostages Held in N. J. Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

want to be killed." He pleaded: "Don't let it be another Attica. We can do it different. There is an alternative."

Eleven guards were reported injured when they attempted to protect warden Vukeevich from prisoners rioting in the movie auditorium last night. The riot spread to two other buildings, where rebels seized control.

Among the 11 reported injured, three were said to have been stabbed.

The X-shaped prison complex was ringed today, in a cold rain, by state police, prison guards and police and fire department units from communities surrounding this city 12 miles south of Newark.

Lt. Gordon Hector, principal spokesman for the state police superintendent, Col. David B. Kelly, was asked by a newsman: "Are you going to storm the prison?"

"Yes, we are," Lt. Hector replied.

Later, a Denial

However, in a statement issued this afternoon by the governor's office, Lt. Hector was quoted as denying that he had make such a threat.

At the same time, a spokesman for the State Department of Institutions and Agencies said talks were already under way between rebel inmates and the authorities.

The department spokesman held out the possibility that, as at Attica, the help of private citizens might be sought by the state officials. "If further help should be needed, from concerned citizens who might be helpful," he said, "it will be requested."

A citizens' group acted as negotiators with the rebel inmates at Attica, but despite the negotiators' pleas for further bargaining, the prison was stormed by police and National Guard troops. Investigations of the Attica incident are continuing.

Mr. Mullins emerged from rebel custody with a list of demands which the prisoners had scribbled on a piece of paper. The demands were not publicized to newsmen.

The key demand apparently was for an immediate talk with Gov. Cahill to discuss the situation.

Although officials tried to keep the prisoners far away from reporters, some newsmen got close enough to hear one inmate, who said his name was Ali Bey Hassan, shout one demand—a "rehearing of their cases before the parole board."

Some prisoners, meanwhile, roamed at will throughout the institution, setting fire to trash in bins and noisily celebrating. "The place is a bedlam," one guard said.

85 Win $1.8 Million in Damages For Air Pollution by Nevada Firm

YERINGTON, Nev., Nov. 25 (NYT).—District Judge Richard Waters Jr. today ordered the Nevada Cement Co. of Fernley, Nev., to pay $1.8 million in damages to 85 Fernley residents who had sued the company and its parent, the Centex Corp. of Dallas, over air pollution. The local firm polluted Fernley's air with dust and dirt for 19 months.

The ruling provides that the 85 will receive $5,000 each for general damages and will get equal shares from $1.4 million in punitive damages. They will also be reimbursed for repairs to their cars, homes and businesses damaged by the dust.

Fernley is a town of about 700 persons 35 miles east of Reno. In 1969 the company there installed a second furnace, to double its cement production, without equipping it with a dust collector, such as the first furnace had.

A white-lime dust coming from a smokestack covered the small town. Finally, in April, 1971, the company, under a court order, installed a precipitator to cut the dust emissions.

Some persons had filed a damage suit in December, 1969. The trial took four weeks and the judge heard testimony from nearly 200 witnesses before returning his decision today.

The attorney for the cement company said there would probably be an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court.

Debré Calls Drug-SDECE Case A No-Value 'Confused Novel'

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Defense Minister Michel Debré has described the French-American narcotics controversy as a confused novel based on "a very deep misunderstanding of the reality of things."

"A novel has been compiled mixing up everything," Mr. Debré told a press conference at the Defense Ministry last night.

"This is worth putting only on the 15th page of a third-rate newspaper, and that, too, in small letters," he added.

A Newark, N.J., grand jury last week indicted Col. Paul Fournier, an official in France's counter-intelligence agency (SDECE), on charges of conspiring to smuggle $12 million worth of heroin into the United States. Col. Fournier was implicated by Roger Delouette, a former part-time SDECE agent, who was caught with the heroin.

Referring to Delouette, Mr. Debré explained: "A person who belonged to the SDECE for a few weeks and who has given information about his own boss [Fournier], gets involved in ignominious dealings.

"He falls into the hands of an American magistrate—a 100 percent politician—and he, Delouette, accuses the whole world. Somebody builds up an immense drama and confuses everything."

Mr. Debré was referring to U.S. Attorney Herbert Stern as the American magistrate. Mr. Stern has insisted on Col. Fournier's prosecution.

Delouette Tackles Turkey

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Roger Delouette cooked today's Thanksgiving Day holiday dinner for his fellow prisoners in the Somerset County Jail, in Somerville, N.J.

Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jackson said Delouette has been preparing many of the meals for the 33 inmates and four or five staff.

"He is a very good cook," Jackson added. "He's cooking the traditional Thanksgiving turkey with pumpkin pie and all the trimmings."

GOP Paper Says Mitchell Will Leave Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—An official Republican publication said yesterday that Attorney General John N. Mitchell would leave the cabinet to join President Nixon's re-election campaign and suggested that Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans might also leave to become the chief fund-raiser for the party.

In its weekly newsletter, the Republican Congressional Committee said that Mr. Mitchell's successor is likely to come from outside the Justice Department. The White House congressional liaison chief, Clark MacGregor, is suggested as a possible replacement.

Injunction Sought in East, Gulf Coast Tieup

Nixon Moves to Halt Dock Strike

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 25 (Reuters).—President Nixon called today for a court injunction to send 45,000 striking longshoremen back to work at East and Gulf Coast ports.

The President said that the strike, if permitted to continue, would imperial the health and safety of the United States.

He ordered Attorney General John N. Mitchell to seek the injunction under the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act. An injunction would force the striking longshoremen to return to work for an 80-day cooling-off period while federal mediators tried to settle the contract dispute.

The President acted after receiving a report from a four-man board of inquiry, which said that there was little chance of a prompt settlement in the contract dispute on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, which is now in its 56th day.

The labor dispute involves wages, hours, pensions and other fringe benefits.

The strike has tied up ports from Maine to Texas.

Last night, 6,000 New Orleans longshoremen, who have been on strike for almost two months, were ordered back to work by a U.S. District Court.

Judge Jack Gordon ruled that "this strike is in sympathy with strikes elsewhere in the country and is definitely illegal." Union officials here have consistently denied this charge.

This is the second time that federal courts have told the International Longshoremens Association members in New Orleans that they must end their strike.

Late last month, a federal court order ruled that they must return to work, but the longshoremen voted against complying. That order resulted from a petition from the National Labor Relations Board claiming that the strike was a secondary boycott resulting from a strike elsewhere.

A dock strike at West Coast ports was ended for an 80-day cooling off period last month when a federal court granted an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act and ordered the strikers back to work.

The National Labor Relations Board announced yesterday that West Coast longshoremen will vote on Dec. 14-15 on a new wage offer by shipowners aimed at settling their dispute, which began on July 1.

The vote will come 10 days before the end of the 80-day back-to-work order.

Votes will be taken in the 24 West Coast ports which were affected by a 100-day walkout.

Milk Strike Ends

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—A surprise one-day strike by the city's 4,000 milk deliverymen ended yesterday with the promise that shipments from 13 dairy plants would resume today.

A ratification vote by members of Teamsters Local 584 was still necessary. But union officials said that deliveries would begin as announced in New York City and Long Island.

AFL-CIO Fights Farm Nominee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to reject the nomination of Earl Butz as Secretary of Agriculture, saying that his appointment would not be in the interests of U.S. farmers.

The Senate is to vote next Wednesday on the nomination, which is also opposed by several Democratic senators and the United Autoworkers union.

The AFL-CIO executive director, Andrew Biemiller, said in a letter to senators last night that President Nixon's nominee "views farming as big business . . . The farm workers of this nation have suffered much at the hands of the corporate farms and certainly their lot would not be improved if Butz were confirmed."

Two Soviet Defectors Report That U.S. Leads in Space Race

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Two Soviet scientific experts who defected to the West disclosed that Soviet space technology lagged far behind that of the United States and had produced much less scientific data.

Their assertions were made at a press conference at which one of the experts, a scientific writer, was present and the other, a top engineer, spoke by means of a tape recorder in reply to questions submitted at his current hideaway.

The writer, Leonid Vladimirov, who defected during a visit to Britain in 1966, claimed that the Russians were unlikely to be able to put a man on the moon and bring him back for several years. He said that Soviet rockets and instrumentation were much less developed than those of the Americans.

The other expert is Anatol Fedoseyev, a top Soviet radar scientist who came to Britain after defecting from a group of Russians visiting the Paris air show last May.

Technology Lagging

Now working in Britain but still in hiding, Mr. Fedoseyev also said that he considered that Soviet space achievements were unlikely to be scientifically impressive for some time because the program was short of funds and the technology level was low.

Giving his first interview in English, Mr. Fedoseyev said that he was still afraid that the Soviet secret police "may harm or even kill me."

One of his developments is said to have been responsible for bringing down the U.S. U-2 spy plane of Francis Gary Powers in 1960, leading to a crisis in U.S.-Soviet relations. Other work by Mr. Fedoseyev is said to have been used in tracking and communications in the Soviet space program.

The press conference was held in connection with a book being published here today—"The Russian Space Bluff." In it, Mr. Vladimirov draws on knowledge gained as an engineer and a science writer in Moscow to try to show that the Soviet space program was designed more for propaganda value than its scientific work.

He pays tribute to the work of Soviet scientists, in particular the late Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov, who directed the space program until his death in 1966, for their genius in improvisation.

He claims, however, that their research was always in fetters. He makes the late Nikita S. Khrushchev the villain of his piece—uninterested in the scientific value of a coordinated program but constantly urging the experts to put more hardware into space to keep ahead of the Americans for maximum propaganda value.

According to Mr. Vladimirov, the Russians still must rely on rockets using a cluster of jet thrusts because, unlike the Americans, they have not yet found a way of getting sufficient thrust from a single jet. This means that their spacecraft cannot carry as much scientific payload as the Americans', he says.

The Russian problem is compounded, the defector claims, because the electronic industry cannot produce instruments as sophisticated as those of the Americans and Soviet computer technology is also lagging.

Weight Problem

He maintains that when the Russians put three men into space inside one spacecraft, the Voskhod, in 1964, instrumentation was sacrificed in order to make room for the cosmonauts, who were also not able to wear space suits because of the weight problem.

He says that like previous Russian space shots, the Voskhod was designed under pressure from the Kremlin, simply to keep up the appearance that they were ahead of the Americans. The United States put up two astronauts in the more sophisticated Gemini-3 in 1965.

At the press conference, both he and Mr. Fedoseyev criticized the secrecy surrounding the Soviet space program. Mr. Vladimirov said that he considered that the exchange of data between the Soviet Union and the United States on space developments was largely a one-way street.

Pains in Chest Send Meany to Hospital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—AFL-CIO president George Meany, 77, was admitted to the emergency coronary unit at George Washington University Hospital today with chest pains.

Mr. Meany was reported resting comfortably later in the day, and doctors said that the pain had disappeared. Al Zack, an AFL-CIO spokesman, said that Mr. Meany had awakened at his Bethesda, Md., home suffering from "severe chest pains." Mr. Meany's physician, Dr. Marvin Fuchs, said that the preliminary diagnosis was "possible spasms in the coronary arteries."

Senate Stalls Education Bills; Anti-Busing Forces Blamed

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—The Senate yesterday postponed floor action until probably late January on sending its higher-education and school-desegregation bills to conference with the House.

The delay was a blow to the Nixon administration, which has sought prompt action, particularly on the $1.5-million desegregation aid bill. The postponement was a disappointment also to colleges and school systems anxious to get federal funds.

The Senate-House conference, once convened, is expected to produce lengthy bargaining over a number of major differences. Thus yesterday's Senate postponement cast deeper doubt on prospects for passing a supplemental desegregation money bill in the current school year.

Senate sources, anticipating yesterday's deferral announcement by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., blamed it on Southern lawmakers' insistence on full debate for their dozen anti-desegregation amendments. The Senate leadership hopes to adjourn for the year by Dec. 4.

With floor action delayed, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is expected to combine the two major bills into one package that will include a set of Indian-education provisions.

The House early this month passed its versions of the higher-education and school-desegregation bills as a single, omnibus measure including anti-busing amendments which are among those sought by the Senate Southerners.

The Senate committee's aim in merging the school-desegregation bill passed in April with the $19-billion higher-education bill approved in August is to equip Senate conferees for bargaining with the one-bill House conferees.

On higher education, key issues dividing House and Senate conferees will include student aid and college operating subsidies. On desegregation, the Senate has gone well beyond the House in requiring school districts to move toward more extensive mixing of races and in earmarking for educational television and other experiments roughly a third of the bill's funds.

Barnard Patient Dies

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Nov. 25 (AP).—South Africa's 10th heart transplant patient, Lindsay Rich, 62, died today, 12 days after receiving his new heart, Groote Schuur Hospital announced. He was the eighth transplant patient of Dr. Christian Barnard.

Cubans Give 2 Floridians 4-Year Terms

By Terry Shaw

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Two men from Florida who landed their light plane at a Cuban airfield without permission have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, it was reported yesterday.

State Department sources identified the Florida men as Steve Ruth of Venice and Russell Lease of Siesta Key. Mr. Ruth, in his early 20s, is a student, and Mr. Lease, in his 40s, works for a vending machine company, the sources said.

The two landed in Camaguey Province on June 26 in a four-seat Beechcraft. They first told the Cuban authorities that they had been forced to land by an unidentified hijacker who disappeared into the countryside.

It is understood that the two later changed their story, telling the Cubans that they had lost their way while en route to Jamaica.

At their trial, Mr. Lease and Mr. Ruth said they had landed because they were lost and not sure if they had enough fuel to get to Jamaica, Swiss Embassy officials told the State Department. Switzerland, which represents U. S. interests in Cuba, was in touch with the two men before, during and after the trial.

The two were convicted of illegal entry and violation of Cuba's airspace. The State Department was informed that they were sentenced several days ago.

The Swiss Embassy reported that the Cuban lawyer representing the men is considering whether to appeal.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Gandhi's Heirs

"War is wrong, an unmitigated evil," the late Mahatma Gandhi once said. "No cause, however just, can warrant the indiscriminate slaughter that is going on . . ."

A few years ago one of the Mahatma's political heirs—but no kin—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the United Nations General Assembly: "In India we have been powerfully conditioned by Mahatma Gandhi. We believe that the evolution of individuals and societies depends on the extent to which they exercise self-restraint and abjure the use of force."

On another occasion, commenting on the agreement at Tashkent that ended the India-Pakistan conflict of 1965, Mrs. Gandhi said: "The success of the Tashkent Declaration consists in the fact that both countries have now agreed not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means. This has been done by a categorical reaffirmation in the declaration of the obligations under the charter of the United Nations to refrain from the use of force in settling international disputes."

Despite devious denials that would have shocked and saddened India's Apostle of Truth, it is clear that Mrs. Gandhi has at last turned her back on the Mahatma and on India's solemn international commitments. Reports from the Indian border, reinforced by Delhi's tardy admission that Indian soldiers have been authorized to cross into East Pakistan in "self-defense," leave no room for doubt that India today is resorting to force in an attempt to settle the latest dispute with its neighbor.

Admittedly, India is reacting to provocations that most other nations long ago would have found intolerable. The Yahya government's repression of a democratically endorsed autonomy movement in East Pakistan, resulting in a flood of nine million refugees into India (most of them Hindus), has posed a direct threat to India's own democratic institutions and national security. The international community—and most conspicuously the U.S. government—has been slow to recognize the extreme dangers of this situation, let alone to take steps to meet them. The United Nations has studiously side-stepped the central issue of Pakistani repression despite repeated warnings from the secretary-general, U Thant.

But the Indians share responsibility for the UN's appalling paralysis. While loudly—and justly—complaining of injuries to India from Islamabad's actions, New Delhi has strenuously resisted any United Nations intervention on the grounds that the problem was strictly domestic, confined to Pakistan. India's current actions effectively shatter that excuse for the inaction of the United Nations.

The Security Council now has to meet this issue head on. To be effective, the council must deal not only with the breach of peace created by India's actions but also with the prior violations of human rights in East Pakistan that precipitated the present perilous conflict.

India in turn has the responsibility of honoring its international obligations and domestic traditions. Indian parliamentarians cheering their prime minister's heady claims of victories would do well to recall the warnings of their other Gandhi. "We have been deceived," the Mahatma observed, "by the temporary but brilliant results achieved by some wars."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Oh, Nothing in Particular . . . What Are You Doing for Lunch?'

Japan Grapples With 'Niksonshok'

By Max Frankel

TOKYO.—In the big Black Book from which President Nixon was briefed on international economics this year, the main challenger to American well-being is listed as "Japan Inc."

Its corporate citizenry is portrayed as courteous yet ungrateful rivals. Frugal, calculating, hardworking and superbly regimented people, looming big on the Pacific horizon and poised to capture every market worth having.

The obvious lesson that the book aims to underline is that Americans have to work harder, submit to more government controls, sell more and buy less in the world and force profiteering foreigners to repay some of the generosity of the past.

Up close, the Japanese long for a way of living with other people without scaring them to death. They are groping in a most diffident way for a new identity and national esteem.

Gloomy

Some of the most thoughtful among them are gloomy.

In part, the gloom is traceable to something called "Niksonshoks," for which Nixon has come to be famous and resented here. Niksonshok is asking the Japanese never to make a move toward China without calling the White House and then telling them nothing about his own leap to Peking.

Niksonshok is shattering the world's trade and monetary systems on an August Sunday and asking injured but divided allies to redesign them to let the United States flourish. And it is rescuing a weak American textile industry from foreign competition with a take-it-or-leave-it ultimatum.

Actually, the gloom here relates to something deeper than Niksonshok.

There is a sense of helpless dependence on the United States.

Japan, the world's third greatest industrial power, possesses no economic or military bargaining power against the Americans, and cannot even imagine an alternative source of security and prosperity.

The Japanese do not believe that the White House would ever risk Chicago for the defense of Tokyo and the older men can only plead with their sons to keep pretending otherwise.

There is also a desperate anxiety about the developing rivalry with China. Japanese businessmen and politicians are staging a gold-rush stampede to the Forbidden City in Peking. They consider pulling back investments from Taiwan and South Korea as the price of future trade with the mainland. And still they fret about missing the bus to China and about secret deals at their expense by Washington and Peking.

There is despair that a colorless procession of politicians is queuing up like so many Rotarians for a turn as premier without articulating any reassurance to the country.

There is, moreover, the gradual realization that triumphs of production do not always satisfy the needs of consumption, that prosperity and soaring growth charts can still leave people unsatisfied.

There is, in sum, a collapse of the old premises that pacifism, democracy and industry will yield friendship abroad, tranquillity at home and nothing but progress toward the good life.

After years of clamor here, not even the return of Okinawa by the United States, which Washington reckons as the ultimate in superpower selflessness, provided the expected spiritual lift.

The reversion treaty started moving through parliament last week amidst rioting and other dramatics designed to prove that this was yet another surrender to Uncle Sam. Now the government must defend the American bases on Okinawa and elsewhere in Japan while dropping the pretense that they would ever be used to defend Japan.

Still, no one denies that the Americans deal far more generously and gently with their enemies than the Russians or Chinese and that they thereby invite being taken for granted.

And no one denies that there is some truth in the White House Black Book about the Japanese riding free for all these years on the costly American military machine and preying upon an open and vulnerable American economy as if it were made in Japan.

What is denied, and refuted, in the cabinet and other government offices, board rooms, research institutes and even the American Embassy here is the image of a nation of ferocious traders hell-bent on mercantile conquest.

Money is at the root of the tension. Even assuming that they are forced to a 15 percent revaluation of the yen, the planners here calculate that next year's growth rate would slow down to no less than 3.5 or 4 percent.

To the Japanese that sounds like a severe setback after they labored to achieve economic growth rates of 10 and 15 percent and were getting ready to invest the returns in their own consumption and social reconstruction. To the Americans it sounds only like burden sharing after years of tolerance for lopsided trading habits.

Starting with paper dolls and handkerchiefs and other sundries, the Japanese built up a barter trade for their food and raw materials until finally they spewed forth steel and chemicals and ships and trains.

They contrived to import foreign technology without foreign capital or consumer goods, thus always improving the efficiency and productivity of their factories. They then turned salesmanship of the finished goods into a national sport.

Holding the Yen

The yen was held at the same low value for 20 years to underwrite exports at the expense of the Japanese consumer. The industrial machine of the United States was manipulated until it sent Japan mostly food and raw materials, like any other underdeveloped country. And when the slowdown struck the domestic Japanese economy this year, a still larger pile of goods was dumped abroad even as Japanese purchases of foreign goods went stagnant.

The dollars piled up here. Though unplanned and unwanted, it was a coordinated attack, an attempt at exporting not only more goods but the recession itself.

Then came the Niksonshok.

Nixon retaliated against the entire world. But he saw the Japanese as the source of American grief, whereas trouble in Europe lay largely in the future.

The Japanese thought Vietnam, a declining American work ethic and a lack of modern planning were at least as much to blame.

They say they were already well on the way to dismantling the old merchandising system and developing new priorities for increased consumption, an attack on pollution, a constriction of growth and the export of their own skills and capital to other societies.

The Japanese do not feel threatened by the American response, only offended by some of the roughhouse tactics and ashamed of their impotence in the negotiations.

They think they have been loyal allies, on Vietnam, China and other issues. They thought they were playing their own variant of the American free-enterprise game.

The Japanese hate the Russians and fear the Chinese and like the Americans. Yet they feel safer than a decade ago because of the big-power balance and the easing of tensions throughout the Pacific.

Not U.S. Missiles

It is not American missiles that protect them or prevent them from building their own, but only their inner sense of security in a larger environment. Nor is it the American market that must sustain them. An American approach to Peking or Moscow and a forced reordering of the marketplace can serve them well if they can gain confidence in the process.

The Japanese and Americans who know the most about this tight little island feel that once confidence snaps, there can occur only an emotional retreat to a militant, perhaps military, nationalism.

"We are not the Japan corporation," said a defense official who must hope one day to serve in Tokyo as Henry A. Kissinger serves in Washington, "we don't have any power over resources or world political affairs. We are just the Japan factory."

Russian Reader Is Skeptical

The U.S. as Reported In the Soviet Press

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—The Russians have an old joke about their two most important newspapers, Pravda ("The Truth") and Izvestia ("The News"). According to the joke, "The Truth" isn't news, and "The News" isn't true.

Such skepticism about the press seems rather common here. Last summer, when American astronauts were on the moon and the Soviet papers were reporting the event with tiny, 50-word stories, numerous Soviet citizens apologized to this American for their newspaper. "It's ridiculous, just ridiculous," said one provincial journalist with feeling.

That the Soviet press is full of propaganda is hardly news. Lenin himself concluded that the purpose of a Soviet newspaper is to disseminate propaganda. And yet, someone raised on the American press is not prepared for what this really means in practice, especially in Soviet dispatches from the United States.

Partial Reporting

When George Jackson, one of the Soledad brothers, was killed at San Quentin prison, for instance, the event was widely publicized in the Soviet Union. But no Soviet newspaper reader could know that three prison guards were killed in the incident, because this fact was never mentioned here. Nor did the Soviet papers note the official claim that Jackson had been slipped a gun.

Instead it was a simple case of "murder," according to Pravda, Izvestia and Tass, the government news agency, whose American correspondents provide most Soviet news about the United States.

Soviet newspapers have also provided extensive coverage of the case of Angela Davis, who is something of a heroine here. Her trial is depicted as a purely political event. No connection is made between her indictment and the Marin County courthouse incident in which a judge was killed. A Tass dispatch from New York in September began like this:

"The judge declined to remove absurd charges against Angela Davis at the preliminary hearing in San Rafael of the 'case' (sic) of the courageous U.S. Communist, framed up by the authorities."

Another trial that received a lot of attention here was Capt. Ernest Medina's. Tass's report on the verdict in that court-martial began this way:

"Another grave miscarriage of justice has occurred in the United States: Capt. Medina . . . was acquitted."

View of Attica

The Attica prison uprising was the subject of many Soviet articles. A Pravda correspondent in Washington, Boris Strelnikov, wrote:

". . . the surviving participants in the uprising at Attica face a punishment of death on the electric chair. Today's American newspapers report this. Apparently, the authorities are not going to forgive them their demands for the release of political prisoners in the U.S.A., including Angela Davis . . ."

Correspondent Strelnikov did not mention that one of the hostages held by the rebellious prisoners had been killed long before the shoot-out.

Repression in America is another popular topic here. Tass correspondent Vladimir Vashedchenko reported from Washington not long ago:

"Restrictions of freedom of speech, court and police repressions against those who think differently and rude violations of the constitutional rights of citizens are becoming standard practice in present-day America . . . a new element in the offensive against democratic freedom is the attempts by the government to muzzle the American press. . ."

Pravda's Strelnikov, writing from Washington, concluded a recent dispatch like this:

"More and more often resorting to repression and murder, American capitalism is consolidating the notorious 'law and order,' showing in a true light both bourgeois democracy and the American way of life."

The American underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island and the protests it provoked were reported here in detail. After the blast occurred, without causing any of the major cataclysms that some had predicted, Tass began a dispatch from New York thus:

"Apprehensions of American scientists concerning the U.S. nuclear explosion on Amchitka Island are being confirmed. According to news agencies, land continues to subside on the site of the explosion to form a huge crater. . . world public opinion strongly condemns the U.S. actions . . ."

That's Different

Soviet underground nuclear explosions even bigger than the one on Amchitka Island have not been mentioned in the Soviet press.

Izvestia's New York correspondent, Melor Sturua, recently filed a long report on the meeting of millionaire political donors in Manhattan. He wrote:

"The fact that bourgeois political leaders in the U.S.A. are servants of monopolies and that the latter finance and appoint them has always been an open secret. In this respect the recent meeting of sixty millionaires contains nothing new. What is sensational about it is that never before has big business made this fact known so frankly and unceremoniously. Such a flagrant disregard for decorum and such a flagrant violation of the rules of the democratic game show how deeply anxious the captains of America are . . ."

The U.S. government does not criticize Soviet journalists for what they write about America. Western correspondents in Moscow, on the other hand, are often publicly criticized, and sometimes expelled for writing reports which the Soviet government regards as distorted or sensational.

The Fishing War Resumes

Seizure by Ecuador of almost a score of American tuna boats so far this month signals the early resumption and possible escalation of an annual fishing war off the South American coast that the United States appears to be losing.

Ecuador and eight other Latin American nations claim a 200-mile territorial-waters limit which the United States and many other nations refuse to recognize—not without good reason. If all maritime nations made such claims, some 40 percent of the world's oceans could be closed to traditional freedom of the seas. A universal 200-mile limit for fishing would cover all but about 10 to 20 percent of the world's fishing grounds.

The United States government has advised boats which fish in the disputed waters not to pay the fees that Ecuador and like-minded nations demand. Washington does not attempt physically to protect American fishermen if they so challenge the arbitrary extension of territorial seas. But it has followed a practice, set forth by Congress, of reimbursing skippers for the heavy fines imposed by the government of Ecuador and others when they are caught. Already eight of the boats seized this month have been fined more than $500,000.

This is a costly and futile policy. Payment of the fines over a period of years can only serve to solidify the claims they are designed to enforce. It would be equally futile—and rash—to attempt to impose the American view of international fishing rights by force, especially in light of the current ambiguity of the laws of the sea and of the American position on ocean rights.

The move to extend the fishery claims of coastal states derived in the first instance from the United States' own arbitrary claim, advanced in the Truman administration, to the resources of the continental shelf which extends roughly 200 miles from American shores. As the foreign minister of Iceland has observed, "It is manifestly illogical to allow coastal states to utilize the natural resources of the continental shelf but not the natural resources of the super-adjacent waters."

In order to prevent the broader threat to freedom of the seas, which is implicit—and in some cases explicit—in the wider fisheries controls being staked out by some Latin and other nations, the United States is going to have to acknowledge some fishing claims comparable to its own claims over the bottom resources of the shelf. U.S. proposals submitted last summer at a preparatory meeting for a 1973 Law of the Sea Conference indicate belated progress toward a more flexible policy on this vexatious issue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India and Pakistan

After months of brave restraint and good deeds, India now seems to be forsaking the paths of peace. It is a bad, sad decision. Though the exact nature and sequence of events on Bangla Desh's battered borders remain uncertain, no impartial observer thinks the ragged Mukti Bahini guerrillas capable of full frontal aggression against regular Pakistani troops—still less aggression using jets and tanks.

Brushing aside propaganda semantics, India appears bent on serious military provocation—the kind of muddled, limited action which might make President Yahya lash back and thereby bring major war without incurring direct blame on India itself. If Mrs. Gandhi's pacific proclamations mean anything, she should now initiate negotiations, facilitate a UN presence between the two armies and encourage internationalization of the issue.

—From the Guardian (London).

Franco-American Drug Case

It is known that, on the American side, it was not by mere chance that the drug cargo conveyed by Delouette was discovered, but by an anonymous phone call to the American customs. Then why all this fuss about the case, which was not a casual accident but a routine operation used to settle old scores? As Michel Debré says so well, a "reform" of the SDECE has been under way for some time . . . Now, the reform undertaken by Mr. de Marenches really appears oriented toward a reopening of the SDECE to our former NATO partners . . . One would get rid of some "undesirable" elements and, by the same token, please American secret services by "giving" them the "bad" agents. These are only assumptions, but one is led to make many assumptions when one sees the attitudes of Col. Barberot who, while calling himself a leftist, is nonetheless a Gaullist . . . Col. Beaumont, whom Col. Barberot attacks, for example, passes for the man who steadfastly defended the secrets of the Concorde jetliner against American agents . . . A primordial question arises: why has this period been chosen (eight months after Delouette's arrest) to explode this fine mixture? And what political operation does all this conceal, besides the SDECE purge?

—From l'Humanité (Paris).

* * *

Everything is bizarre in this affair. Blows come from everywhere. Cliques are fighting each another. No one is spared. What is coming, now that act two begins, is a formidable settlement of old scores in Shakespeare's fashion, an infernal caldron in which resentments, grudges, ambitions and blackmail are simmering. Such an explosive mixture is likely to spare no one.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

Tempest in an Opium Pot

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The world has been having a field day with the real life thriller story of plots, counterplots, drugs, contraband and other James Bond divertissements apparently unfolding as a consequence of the arrest in New Jersey of a minor French espionage official charged with dope smuggling.

The verbal fallout from this event has become absorbing reading matter although much is without foundation. Thus it is not apparently in any sense true that there is a clash between the American Central Intelligence Agency and its French counterpart, the Service of Exterior Documentation and Counter-Espionage nor that SDECE is being riven by internal purges.

Dope and espionage were certainly involved in the arrest last April of a former SDECE agent named Roger Delouette. Delouette was calling for an imported car loaded with 96 pounds of heroin. He claimed to be acting under instructions from an SDECE official.

Case Ballooned

The case ballooned in importance. Drugs, of course, are a major preoccupation in the United States and chauvinistic steam was worked up about the French poisoning American youngsters.

For their part, the French have already been regaled with tales of how SDECE agents were involved in the murder of a Moroccan leftwing politician named Ben Barka and of the so-called "Topaz" case. "Topaz," an American novel, was based on charges of an SDECE agent in Washington that high French government officials were leaking information to Russia.

SDECE is a postwar organization of mixed antecedents. These included De Gaulle's émigré intelligence organization in wartime London, a similar structure in North Africa, parts of the old Petainist Second Bureau, and resistance groups inside occupied France.

From its start, shortly after the war, SDECE has been preoccupied with crises. First came Indochina, then the Cold War. Then there was the Algerian partisan conflict and finally the struggle with the OAS (Secret Army Organization) conspiracy.

The Algerian guerrillas depended on foreign arms supplies so SDECE got into the brutal business of fighting gunrunners with dummy organizations such as the ruthless "Red Hand." Murder and kidnapping became one aspect of its operation. SDECE took in some toughs from criminal elements and also another bunch of hard nuts who had served as Gaullist bully boys during the general's early years of exile and who were called SAC (Service of Civic Action).

As Francophone Africa became independent, De Gaulle's Fifth Republic organized a special intelligence branch under Jacques Foccart to keep the new states on the road to survival and also close to France. Many SAC survivors joined that special secretariat.

When the Ben Barka case blew in 1966, both Foccart's and SDECE's name became tarnished by scandal. De Gaulle decided to rein in SDECE and put it under the Defense Ministry, replacing its boss with Gen. Eugene Guibaud, a regular officer.

Guibaud put SDECE into its proper place in a civilian regime that had terminated the threat of civil war. He discharged unsavory thug elements. He was asked to stay on an extra year and finally was replaced in 1970 by Count Alexandre de Marenches.

In French eyes, Marenches, a huge man, is the typical pro-"Anglo-Saxon." His wife is British, his mother was American, his father served as liaison officer on General Pershing's staff. He speaks perfect English. Nevertheless, there is every evidence that he is a loyal French patriot of the same type as his predecessor and there is no question of pro or anti-Americanism involved.

Rumors

Thus there is little truth in tales now circulating here about "settling old scores" between pro-Soviet and pro-American cliques or doing away with nefarious double agents. Such rumors have been spread by persons at one or another time associated with SDECE, who have gotten into a publicity contest and the French opposition is trying to embarrass the regime.

Nevertheless, since the student uprisings of 1968 after which relations with America perceptibly improved, Paris and Washington have had excellent working relations even on the secret service level. Furthermore the French are just as concerned with the drug problem as Americans are.

The present furore is a tempest in an opium pot. Once justice has taken its course, it will blow over. No deeper political implications are involved despite the best efforts of tale-spinners.

Letters

Canadian Policy

I am so very pleased that Mr. Trudeau and his Liberal government will control foreign, mainly American, investment in Canada. This makes good sense in view of the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market and the certain loss of Canada's U.K. trade preference.

When the world is forming into larger trading blocks, it is most useful and productive for Canada to pick a fight with her largest customer and source of investment funds. We Canadians are sick of economic progress and want to go back to the woods. Beavers and northern pike beware.

DARCY G. RECTOR.
Rijswijk, the Netherlands.

Hunter's Protest

As a hunter and a person who enjoys venison as much as beef, lamb, or pork, I was at first perturbed by Mauldin's supercilious cartoon "Today I Am a Man." It seemed a rather parochial cartoon for an "international" paper. But on second thought I recalled that the bulk of the IHT's readership might enjoy a nervous laugh along with Mauldin, as they sit, collecting ulcers on their posteriors, carving out real estate developments, funding strip mines, insuring oil tankers, and anesthetizing and sanitizing new entertainment for America's men of leisure—always keeping a sharp, if not bloodshot, marksman's eye on their mini-skirted secretaries.

DOUGLAS C. STANGE.
Oxford, England.

Taurocide

Re "shaving" bulls' horns (IHT, Nov. 18): They're not direction-finding antennae. According to the boys at the bodega in Ibiza, filing down the horns merely makes *el toro* reluctant to use them on a matador—just as you would hesitate to bite on a steak if your teeth had been filed down to the nerves. Taurocide, anyone?

AL HIX.
London.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 26, 1896

PARIS—The publication of an official return of the warships of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and the United States has excited the attention this important subject deserves. At first sight England would appear to enjoy a slight superiority of battleships as compared with France and Russia combined. England is still first on the waves, but other countries, including the United States, are catching up.

Fifty Years Ago

November 26, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The nation is celebrating Thanksgiving Day today and all official business is at a standstill. On account of the holiday the sessions of the Disarmament Conference and of its committees were suspended, and all the delegates attended religious services at various churches in the city. Not only here in the capital but throughout the country and the world at large, Americans and turkey were together.

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By Robert G. Kai...

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THE TWO ENGLISH WOMEN

...E BONHEUR DANS 20 ANS!
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...a French compilation film, put together with love and ...t to record the collapse of the Communist. It is a first ...m by Albert Knobler and a remarkable achievement
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By David Binder

...Nov. 25 (NYT).—The ...evel negotiations aimed ...s out details of the ...change agreement, signed ...mber by the Big Four, ...

...W, Nov. 25 (Reuters). ...Agriculture Minister ...Matskevich said today ...ted the annual grain ...ng the current five-year ...average 12 million to 14 ...ns more than last year's ...6 million tons.

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...ARE BONHEUR DANS 20 ANS!

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...es are on the unspeakable spectacle...except hers.

...FARROW...
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Associated Press.

REMEMBERED—J.V. Vallunas, president of Lithuanian Liberation Committee, casts wreath on water off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Wednesday to mark first anniversary of Simas Kudirka's unsuccessful attempt to defect from Russian ship, when he jumped on U.S. Coast Guard ship but was forcibly returned to Soviets and then later sentenced to ten years in a labor-camp by a Lithuanian court.

Moderate Madrid Daily Gets Order to Close, Owner Says

By Miguel Acoca

PARIS, Nov. 25 (WP).—The regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco has ordered the moderate newspaper Madrid to cease publication after today's edition, it was announced here by the daily's self-exiled publisher.

Rafael Calvo Serer, 55, the outspoken politician who has made Madrid the most liberal newspaper in Spain, said the Ministry of Information issued the order this morning on the grounds that Madrid had violated the 1966 press law.

Mr. Calvo asserted here that the alleged violations took place in 1965, before he became the newspaper's owner. He said that Madrid's "last edition" had published an article charging that the ministry was using these allegations to close his independent daily.

Mr. Calvo and his associates had expected that the government would carry out its threat to close Madrid after he published a severe criticism of the regime in the French newspaper Le Monde two weeks ago. The government had pressured Mr. Calvo to renounce his control of the newspaper, and to replace his moderate editor with a well-known right-wing member of the Falange party.

Cannot Return

The publisher cannot return to Madrid for fear that he will be arrested and prosecuted for his virulent criticism of the government, and strong defense of his newspaper in the face of government pressure and threats.

It was clear that the government was trying to avoid outright closing of Madrid, but that Mr. Calvo's defiance left them no choice but to shut it down.

Madrid has been in trouble with the government since Mr. Calvo bought control of the newspaper in 1966. The newspaper has been charged with 31 violations of the press law in the past five years, fined and shut down twice for temporary periods.

Madrid has aroused the government's ire by hinting that aging statesmen like Gen. Franco, who will be 79 on Dec. 4, should retire from office and for publishing an article praising British labor practices for being democratic and worthy of emulation by Spain.

Under Spanish law, Mr. Calvo has two weeks in which to appeal the ministry's order. Mr. Calvo has vowed he would sue the ministry in the courts to retain the control and independence of Madrid. He said his lawyers were also looking into the possibility of suing the government for damages.

The publisher, who intends to go to West Germany to write a book, siad that Madrid, in recent suits against the Ministry of Information, had won reversals in the supreme court and in the court of appeals.

Police Break Up 2d Day of Madrid University Rallies

MADRID, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Police today violently broke up a meeting of some 2,000 students at Madrid University's school of philosophy, which was called to demand a bigger student voice in the running of the university, student sources said.

At least four students were detained by police, they added. They said ten professors were taking part in the meeting at the time of the police raid.

Yesterday, after a series of rallies on campus, some 50 students barricaded themselves in the biology school building and threw bricks at the police, who responded by firing in the air. Student sources said about 40 undergraduates were detained by police.

The university's law school was empty today as students boycotted lectures in protest against the police action.

SALT Session Lasts 2 Hours

VIENNA, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Soviet and American negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks here continued their exchanges today with a session of slightly more than two hours.

The entire session was devoted to formal exchanges without the two sides breaking up into small informal groups.

Although the substance of the arms meeting is kept secret the concentration on long formal exchanges, with the reading of documents, suggested to some observers here that Washington and Moscow were now playing a more direct hand in the Vienna negotiations.

Alexander Karev Is Dead; Baptist Leader in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Alexander Karev, 77, the leader of 500,000 Soviet Baptists for almost 50 years, has died, the Tass news agency said today. The date of death was not given but Tass said that Mr. Karev suffered from a blood disorder.

Mr. Karev was general-secretary of the All-Union Council of Evangelic Christian-Baptists, the only officially recognized Baptist church in the Soviet Union.

He was a member of the Soviet Peace Committee, the World Peace Committee and the board of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations.

Tass said that as editor of the Baptist magazine "Fraternal Herald," Mr. Karev wrote articles calling upon "People of goodwill to unite their effort to avert the danger of war." The Baptist Church is one of several faiths allowed to practice in the Soviet Union and to maintain churches.

Gen. Philip G. Strong

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Philip G. Strong, 70, a retired Marine Corps brigadier general and a former key U. S. intelligence officer, died Friday, Nov. 12, of cancer.

According to information provided by his family, Gen. Strong was involved in work that led to development of the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft.

Gen. Strong served in naval intelligence during World War II and after the war in senior positions with the Central Intelligence Agency for almost 15 years.

Frederick Eric Gorman

DUBLIN, Nov. 25 (AP).—Frederick Eric Gorman, 89, veteran Irish actor and former secretary of the Abbey Theater, died in a Dublin hospital today.

Mr. Gorman joined the Irish National Theater in 1904 in the first Abbey production of "Playboy of the Western World." His most noted role was Uncle Peter in Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars."

The actor moved into theater administration and was secretary of the Abbey company until he retired in 1968.

Tito, Ceausescu Call for End of Military Blocs

BELGRADE, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Yugoslavia and Romania called today for the end of military blocs and said that no nation should carry out military maneuvers on another country's territory.

In a joint communiqué after a two-day meeting between President Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, the two Communist Balkan nations called for the "freezing and reducing [of the] military budgets of all states."

They also advocated "renunciation of staging military maneuvers in the territory of other states, a ban on setting up new military bases and on installing fresh nuclear weapons in foreign territories . . . and the dissolving of military blocs."

Presidents Tito and Ceausescu met in the Romanian town of Timisoara Tuesday and yesterday. They urged other East European Communist nations to "renew and strengthen principles of cooperation, noninterference and equality."

Zagreb Students Defy Pressure to End Their Strike

BELGRADE, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Uniformed police entered Zagreb University today, removed student strike posters and then quietly withdrew from university premises.

The action was considered part of increased pressure by the Communist regime and party to get 40,000 students to end their three-day-old walkout designed to win more economic and political autonomy for their native province of Croatia.

Ferdo Busic, secretary of the Zagreb Students Union, said police confiscated posters at the technical and construction-engineering departments.

Shortly after the police action, he reported, news posters appeared. They urged Serbian students to join the walkout "because our interests are common," Mr. Busic said.

He reported that the situation was calm today with student guards in front of university buildings. The Zagreb University strike has stirred similar walkouts in 32 other universities and colleges.

French Advance In Europe Bridge; Italy Holds Lead

ATHENS, Nov. 25 (AP).—West Germany, a leading contender in the 29th European bridge championships, was soundly beaten today, in the sixth round, by France, 20 to minus 2. The French thus moved from 11th to fifth in the rankings, while Germany dropped to 10th from fourth place.

Italy, despite a 10-10 draw today with Hungary, held first place. The Italians are favored to take the top prize among the 22 nations in the round-robin tournament, which ends Dec. 4.

In the ladies' series, Italy held its lead in the rankings despite a narrow loss to France.

Fifth-round results, open series, victory points, were:

Norway-Belgium, 9-11; Spain-Greece, 6-14; Finland-Denmark, 11-9; Poland-Portugal, 13-7; Austria-Sweden, 7-13; Germany-France, minus 2-20; Hungary-Italy, 10-10; Israel-Turkey, 6-14; Yugoslavia-Iceland, 19-1; Ireland-Britain, 0-20; Holland-Switzerland, 10-10.

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Deepest Penetration So Far

Saigon Force Sent to Mekong To Cut Off Reds in Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—South Vietnamese forces rushed to the Mekong River today in the deepest penetrations so far in the four-day-old drive into Communist sanctuary areas of Cambodia.

Chinook helicopters airlifted airborne troops and six artillery pieces to the eastern bank of the Mekong, opposite Cambodia's third biggest city, Kampong Cham, newsmen reported.

The 150 paratroopers and crews for the 105-mm howitzers were positioned to cut off an escape by North Vietnamese troops, who, officers said, may be forced out of the Chup rubber plantation by forces pushing in from the east toward the river.

Little contact has been reported so far in the dry season campaign by 40,000 South Vietnamese troops. Saigon soldiers have stabbed across the frontier at four different points, from the southern coast of Cambodia to the town of Krek, 250 miles northeast.

B-52 bombers joined hundreds of American and Vietnamese planes attacking Communist positions at the northern end of the drive. Field reports said two waves of the eight-engined bombers dumped explosives on jungles on the border near Highway-22, where hundreds of trucks are rolling into Cambodia with munitions and supplies to support the push.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said five North Vietnamese were killed and two government soldiers wounded in a brief clash near Highway-7, linking Krek with Kampong Cham.

Gas Use Reported Again

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Communist forces have used toxic gas in an assault on a government outpost for the second time in the Cambodian war, the military high command reported today.

A spokesman said two soldiers were affected by the gas in an attack at Prek Chrouk, 15 miles east of Phnom Penh yesterday.

Toxic gas was used for the first time last month against government forces engaged in a big push northward along Route-6.

Seven Cambodian troops were wounded by rocket fire last night near the devastated village of Toul Leap, seven miles from the capital. Other minor skirmishes were reported near the capital with no casualties.

Phnom Penh's international airport was hit in a rocket attack today and terrorists attacked police stations in the city center with grenades, the command reported.

It said three rockets fell around Pochentong airport, on the outskirts of the capital, in the early morning hours.

A police spokesman said two young men on bicycles rode up simultaneously to two police stations in the same Phnom Penh street this morning and hurled grenades at them.

One exploded, injuring 11 policemen and three civilians.

One of the raiders was arrested when the grenade he had thrown failed to go off.

U.S. Casualties Lowest Since Records Began

SAIGON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—American combat casualties of five killed and four wounded last week where the lowest overall total in Indochina war records going back to the beginning of 1965, the U.S. Command said today.

The five killed in battle was the same number as the previous week. It brought the American war dead toll to 45,604 since command records began Jan. 1 1965, command spokesmen said.

The four soldiers wounded were the fewest since that date spokesmen said. It brought the total of wounded in the conflict to 302,205.

Col. Henderson Is Challenged About First My Lai Reports

By Peter Braestrup

FORT MEADE, MD., Nov. 25 (WP).—Maj. Carroll J. Tichenor, the Army prosecutor, sought to show yesterday that Col. Oran K. Henderson knew within 48 hours that far more than the official total of 20 Vietnamese civilians had been slain at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

Col. Henderson maintained, however, that he had no indication of "excessive killing" at My Lai by his 11th Brigade troops until after an Army investigation began in 1969.

Col. Henderson, a highly decorated, 51-year-old combat veteran, has been on trial here since Aug. 23 on charges of failing to properly investigate and of covering up the My Lai massacre. Yesterday was his second day on the witness stand.

The colonel said that as he flew over My Lai during the early morning sweep by Capt. Ernest L. Medina's troops he saw fewer than a dozen Vietnamese bodies, including a "family group" on the hamlet's outskirts.

Early that afternoon, he said, he ordered Capt. Medina, who is now a civilian, to resweep My Lai, not because he suspected a massacre, but because of an "imprecise" early report that "10 to 14" civilians had been inadvertently slain by U.S. artillery and gunships.

Col. Henderson said that he wanted Capt. Medina's company to obtain a "more precise body count" of dead civilians and to "locate any additional [enemy]" at My Lai.

General's Counterorder

The resweep order was later countermanded—in Col. Henderson's absence—for tactical reasons by Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, then the Americal Division commander.

Two days later, Col. Henderson said, he met with Warrant Officer Hugh Thompson. Mr. Thompson, Col. Henderson said, gave him the first—and only—allegations of U.S. misconduct at My Lai. These allegations, Col. Henderson said, concerned only "wild shooting" and Capt. Medina's killing of a Vietnamese woman.

Maj. Tichenor, a 34-year-old Vietnam veteran, concentrated on Col. Henderson's past accounts of this session with Mr. Thompson. According to these accounts, Mr. Thompson variously described "bodies all over the area," "soldiers firing into groups" of civilians, "many dead." Col. Henderson said he considered the final officially reported civilian toll of 20 as "many dead."

"Isn't it true that what [Mr. Thompson] told you was that he had seen over 100 bodies of civilians at My Lai?" Maj. Tichenor asked Col. Henderson.

Col. Henderson's temper flared. He pointed at the prosecutor and said: "Maj. Tichenor, you know that is not the truth. I have testified time and time again. You have evidence in your hand that it is not true."

Later, Col. Henderson apologized to the court for the outburst. Cross-examination of Col. Henderson will resume Monday.

Peace Talks Off Over Holiday

PARIS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—U.S. negotiators to the Paris peace talks stayed home today in honor of Thanksgiving.

Chief U.S. negotiator William Porter, in last week's session, asked the North Vietnamese Communists to postpone resumption of the weekly meetings until next Thursday so that U.S. delegates could celebrate the holiday.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations agreed, as the talks have also been postponed to honor Vietnamese holidays. However, North Vietnam's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, said yesterday that no new concessions would come from his side at the Paris negotiating table.

1968 Riot Victim Gets Damages From Paris

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The City of Paris has been ordered to pay a Greek mathematics teacher damages of 382,000 francs for injuries he sustained during the May 1968 student riots here.

Evangelos Pouspouricas, 35, of the Thessalonika Polytechnic Institute, lost the sight of one eye and was partially blinded in the other when hit by an explosive cartridge fired by police May 11, 1968.

The incident occurred as the professor was leaning out of his hotel bedroom window in the Latin Quarter.

Scheel Arrives In Moscow, Cites Timing on Treaty

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Bonn will ratify the nonaggression treaty it signed last year with Moscow, but the timing cannot be fixed yet, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said when he arrived here today.

Mr. Scheel, who is here for talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, said there was an "objective link" between the treaty and an agreement on Berlin.

"We shall, of course, ratify the treaty, but the timing cannot be fixed yet as this depends on a series of problems," Mr. Scheel said.

Mr. Scheel, who dined tonight with Mr. Gromyko, is expected to seek clarification of Kremlin thinking on the Berlin issue during three scheduled meetings with the Soviet foreign minister. Mr. Scheel's visit is scheduled to end on Tuesday.

Mr. Gromyko apparently introduced a new element into current negotiations on Berlin when he told Mr. Scheel at the United Nations in September that Moscow was considering linking a final Berlin agreement with ratification of the Bonn-Moscow pact.

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Ballet in N.Y.

Magnificent Dancers of Béjart Troupe

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, which is Belgium's leading classic ballet company, returned to New York last night to open a brief season at the New York City Center. It is a company with two magnificent dancers, quite a number of very good dancers, a great deal of tiresomely repetitious choreography, and recorded sound tracks.

The quality of the sound is moderately good, but this is the first time in my experience that the City Center Theater has permitted recorded sound for a classic ballet company, and at the prices they are charging it is a *departure much to be deplored.* I doubt whether the musicians' union would permit an American company to get away with this.

The company gave the entire performance over to Stravinsky works, *all in versions by Béjart himself.* "Renard" was having its New York premiere, but the other two, "Firebird" and "Le Sacre du Printemps," had both been seen in Brooklyn last season.

What Emerges

"Renard" is just a curtain-raiser, and the curtain was raised. As is Béjart's custom, he does not adhere to the original libretto, which in the case of "Renard" is probably advantageous.



A scene from Maurice Béjart's production of Stravinsky's "Firebird."

What emerges is neither very clear nor very interesting. Against a collage of nostalgic pictorial symbols representing the twenties of the score are piled a big heap of auto tires. There are also a couple of pictures of smashed cars. The cast of the ballet—dressed in Edwardian bathing suits—enters on an antique motorcar and gently cavort, roughly illustrating the cantata's text. Meanwhile, at the back, grotesque animals representing the reality of the parable watch the proceedings with hopefully more pleasure than I took myself.

It is a ballet that seems both slight and heavy at once, like a lead soufflé. However, I am not attuned to Béjart's work, and those who like it may find this new "Renard" to their taste. It would in any case be a poor heart who could not note the delights and amusements of Germinal Casado's witty collage of a setting, dominated by Diaghilev, Stravinsky and Groucho Marx himself.

The performances were all good, and I liked the feline sexiness of Jaleh Kerendi as The Fox, and Victor Ullate's properly forceful conceit as The Cock in *the sad dilemma of not being able* to decide whether to be Groucho of Charlie Chaplin. The other two men, Jan Nuyts and Gerard Wilk, danced with the relentless pressure and accent so much favored by the company's style.

It is, however, a very attractive company to watch—they look happy, healthy, vigorous and, in the nicest way, animalist. This, I personally think, is their main charm, but some of the dancing is very good indeed, not especially polished by American or Russian standards, yet still broad, expansive and assertive. It also is a company with a very marked company manner which gives a stylistic cohesiveness to all its work.

Its two outstanding dancers—and they are both rare gems—are Paolo Bortoluzzi and Suzanne Farrell. Bortoluzzi was starring in "Firebird," in which in the Béjart version the lead is taken by a man, and Miss Farrell as the Chosen Virgin in "Le Sacre."

Bortoluzzi is a perfect stylist. His line is exquisite, his technique impeccable and his enthusiasm and boyish manner seem to add an unexpected special nuance to his essentially Apollonian dancing. Moreover, the size of the man—he is built like a well-shaped prize-fighter—provides another individual facet to his uniqueness.

Miss Farrell is a dancer in her way just as extraordinary. With her long slenderness of body that is like a pliant sapling, the consciously pony-tail hair, the careful look of innocent and wanton, her whole appearance is almost more of a symbol than a dancer. But when she dances there is this great inner drive. Her limbs, so gentle-seeming, have a cougar-spring to them, and her absorption in her dancing has a special spirituality. Personally, I would love to see her back with the New York City Ballet, but I can still only congratulate Béjart on his good sense and good fortune.

Neither ballet endears itself to me with repetition. Also, putting them back to back shows terribly how similar they are to one another choreographically, with the same relentless mixture of calisthenics, Lifaresque classroom steps unimaginatively and unmusically used, and a few Oriental gestures. It is strange how little Béjart has developed from "Le Sacre" in 1959 to "Firebird" in 1971.

However, Béjart and his dancers with their artistic intensity and social sincerity are welcome back to New York, and I hope they find many people here to enjoy them.

OPRY

Country Music Goes Country

By Allen Musk

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI).—Country music is going back to the country—and it is going in style.

On a tight loop of the Cumberland River east of Nashville, 370 acres of pasture and woodland are being transformed into Opryland, U.S.A., which promoters call "The Home of American Music."

In addition to housing the Friday and Saturday-night performances of the Grand Ole Opry (which now take place in downtown Nashville), the Opryland complex will offer flashes of American music history—country, folk, gospel, Western and rock.

"No effort is being wasted to give this area a warm, homespun appearance," said John Kretschmer, an Opryland official. "It's not going to be just a bunch of rides, although there is an amusement-park aspect to it."

He said that the different kinds of American music will be themes for parts of the park, which will include rides, live musical performances and capsule histories of the music.

"For instance," Mr. Kretschmer said, "there'll be a riverside area, *showing how jazz, rhythm and* blues fit into the music picture of America. Then there's a Western area where the influence of the old ballads and the Spanish guitar on America's music is shown. The idea is to give a cultural understanding of our music, while having a good time."

Other areas will portray folk music from the Appalachian mountains and hills, traditional country music and the rock and pop music of today.

Nothing is to be animated, tinseled or covered with glitter because "American music is as real as the blisters on a man's hand behind a plow," as Mike *Downs, general manager of Opry*land, put it.

The wild animals will be live. Bricks, cedar shingles and whitewash are being used generously on all the buildings that are going up.

The park's security force will be old-time sheriffs, wearing 10-gallon hats and riding horses.

Animal Ravine

Wild animals native to the Tennessee woodlands will run free in an "animal ravine" designed by Jim Fowler of television's "Wild Kingdom." The setting will be as natural as possible, he said. "The people will be in the cages instead of the animals."

Even the merry-go-round is no *typical, carnival model.* It was made in Germany over 90 years ago and is being carefully rebuilt, with fresh paint on its wood-carved figures. Its companion piece is a huge Bavarian pipe organ, which can outplay a 70-piece orchestra.

But most of all, Opryland will be headquarters for the Grand Ole Opry, its seventh home in 46 years.

"In many ways," Mr. Downs said, "country music is a miniature reflection of all American music. Country music is the living ancestor of early folk music brought to this country by the Pilgrims and those that came after them."

Plans were laid for Opryland when officials of WSM, Inc., met to decide where to relocate the Opry broadcasts. The present home of the show, which plays live to 450,000 visitors a year, is the Grand Ole Opry House in downtown Nashville. The old brick structure, built 82 years ago, used to be a church, the Gospel Union Tabernacle.

WSM moved the Opry there in 1941. Previous homes for the show have included a public auditorium and a sawdust-floored East Nashville church. The first broadcasts originated in WSM's studios in 1925.

But the Opry House is old, has no air-conditioning. The hard wooden church pews do not seem to be as popular with today's country music fans as they used to be. Urban renewal is also threatening the Opry House.

So, the main feature of Opryland, opening April 28, 1972, will be a 4,500-seat auditorium, especially built for radio and television broadcasts. It will be the largest TV studio in the country.

Art in Italy

Antonio Ligabue, Etchings, Romanian Primitives, Grifo, 131 Ripetta, Rome, until Nov. 30.

Ligabue was one of the most enigmatic and genuine Italian painters of recent years. The etchings on view here are of his favorite subjects and done with fervor, strong strokes thrown down with quick precision. The hunted deer, copulating horses and forthright self-portraits are of moving immediacy. Ligabue was self-taught but he was never a primitive. Unfortunately, he is here once again grouped with primitive art, quaint oils by Romanians.

* * *

Claudio Verna, Arte Contemporanea, 525 Corso, Rome, until Dec. 4.

Verna paints luminous, polished abstractions. One vibrating color—orange, purple or blazing white—is brushed to the furthest edge of a square, and there a contrasting color sparks out, like a line of sunlight around a door at noon. His canvases are often divided into fields which are delicately off kilter. Marginal marks and fine-line splits run over and around the surfaces as scarcely perceptible tensions. Balance is achieved by off balance. Verna's is the kind of refinement current in Rome and hovers just this side of neatness. But his apparent order is more intuitive than intellectual; it is graceful. His smaller pastels, where color on glowing color builds up to translucent surfaces, are particularly attractive.

* * *

Korompay, Trinita, 50 Gregoriana, Rome, until Dec. 6.

Korompay, once a futurist, now paints quiet, abstract compositions. His recent oils, with Mediterranean whites, grays and sudden windows on black, refer subtly to landscapes. A set of ten etchings is clean and fine.

* * *

Leslie Abrahams, Margie Glass, Ondina, 111 Via Giulia, Rome, until Nov. 30.

These two young American women paint lively oils which overflow with home life, babies, toys, pets, against glimpses of Roman houses. The work has charm and is pleasantly illustrative although the color is at times too sweet. Small etchings by Abrahams, who studied with Maccari, are alive with dainty fragments.

* * *

Werner Tuebke, Pante di Spade, 254 Ripetta, Rome, until Nov. 30.

A contemporary German has swallowed art history and spews it forth again in allegories: Bosch, Grünewald, Rubens. And there are similarities to the American '30s ashcan painters, to Reginald Marsh and to Peter Blume. The sponsorship of these paintings, despite some sly, socially conscious references, by the East German government seems strange; the works are no improvement over the *Reichs Schamhaarmaler* (Reich Pubic Hair Painters), as the Nazi realists were nicknamed. The tireless, plodding, encyclopedic mind, the indiscriminate overloading, the vulgarity in these beerhall fantasies are so hilarious that they have to be seen to be believed.

* * *

5 American Pop Artists, Medusa, 124 Babuino, Rome, until Dec. 20.

This show has arrived a few years too late although Lichtenstein's spick-and-span "landscapes," dotted with Benday rules, which look as glossy as multiples, are brightly inventive. However, Wesselman's sexiness is cutely and rosily suburban, and Warhol's soup cans and pictures of the newly widowed Mrs. John F. Kennedy could bear some warming up. Rivers is not strictly pop and Stevenson even less so.

* * *

Remo Remoti, Studio Ott, 85 Babuino, Rome, until Nov. 30.

This well-known Roman sculptor is making a jolly protest by *putting frames over* pictures he has painted on walls or almost covering them up with blank canvases and writing next to each the word *invendibile* (unsalable).

* * *

Tsobanakis, Schneider, Rampa Mignanelli, Rome, until Dec. 11.

Tsobanakis, a young Cretan, makes his debut with complex, near-cubist studies of figure movement in space. The use of cement within wire is interesting. The most recent silvered bronzes are harmonious and varied in shape.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

U.K. Judge Bars Issuance of Book By Solzhenitsyn

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—A High Court judge here today temporarily banned publication of an English translation of "August 14," the latest novel by Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Book publisher Bodley Head, which claims exclusive rights to publish an English translation of the novel, was granted a temporary order forbidding Alec Flegon from publishing his own English translation.

Bodley Head claims that it has an agreement with a West German publishing house, licensed by Mr. Solzhenitsyn's Swiss agent, to produce an English translation and sell serial and paperback rights but not to publish it before August of next year.

Mr. Flegon, Bodley Head said, had intended to publish his version next month. The judge's order will be effective until the trial of Bodley Head's action.

Masterpieces *Missing in Italy* Put at 150-200

ROME, Nov. 25 (AP).—The number of art masterpieces stolen *from Italy during or since World* War II and as yet unrecovered by Italian authorities is estimated at 150 to 200.

The head of the government department for the recovery of *art works, Rodolfo Siviero, gave* the figure yesterday.

Mr. Siviero also said that the official figure for art works stolen in Italy each year was more than 2,000. But he said that they were mainly secondary works.

Mr. Siviero together with the mayor of Florence, Luciano Bausi, outlined the program of an international conference to be held in Florence Saturday and Sunday for the defense and recovery of works of art.

The conference, Mr. Bausi said, will try to determine the basis for an international charter to recuperate but also protect works of art in all countries.

5th-Century Ruins Found in Tbilisi

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The ruins of a frescoed church and other buildings dating to the fifth century have been uncovered in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, Tass news agency said today.

The ruins were found during excavation of Narikala Fortress. Also found were spears, swords and cannonballs. Archaeologist Otar Tkeshelashvili said that the excavations may reveal ruins of a *czar's palace in Narikala.*

Stephen Spender Gets English Poetry Medal

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Stephen Spender, 62-year-old professor of English at London's University College, is the winner of the 1971 Queen Elizabeth II gold medal for poetry.

The award is made annually on the recommendation of a committee headed by Cecil Day-Lewis, England's poet laureate.

Award to Mary Renault

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Novelist Mary Renault, 56, who lives in South Africa, has won the annual Silver Pen award of Britain's PEN club, a spokesman announced today. Miss Renault, who was born in Britain, was given the trophy for "Fire From Heaven," a novel based on the childhood of Alexander the Great. The PEN—for poets, essayists and novelists—club has a membership of 10,000.

Entertainment in New York



Paul Scofield
...as Lear.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new movies:

"King Lear," directed by Peter Brook from his own screenplay, is "a King Lear of splendor and shock," Vincent Canby comments. "Mr. Brook's screen adaptation—filmed in a kind of primeval black and white—is set in a time and place where the sun seems to be receding not because of any seasonal course but because the entire universe is moving toward an exhausted end. 'King Lear' is, I think, Brook at his manic best. It triumphantly ignores both romantic and naturalistic traditions to achieve something akin to the so-called new theater in film terms. What is most remarkable to me is that the director has been able to get so much of the beautiful text on the screen, so purely, through techniques that usually either overwhelm the language or make it preposterously theatrical." According to Canby. "No one, perhaps, 'but Paul Scofield could withstand the camera's close scrutiny so effectively. His Lear, who looks like a Michelangelo God somehow fallen to earth, is a life force at the end of his rope."

"America/Amerika," a program of short films at the Whitney Museum, is "as much about the quality of American filmmakers' social criticism as about the contents of the criticism itself," says Vincent Canby. "Although it is an 'excellent' program, 'America/Amerika' is pretty much limited to views that are either liberal or radical—which makes me wonder if someone, somewhere, isn't attempting social criticism-on-film that might pass for conservative." The films purport to examine the quality of American life in Sun City, Detroit, Wilmington, New York's Lower East Side, and in a kitchen, never geographically identified.

"The Dirty Heroes" and "The Marco Men," a double-bill of European-made movies directed by Alberto DeMartino and Julie Coll respectively, present little diversion apart from their European backgrounds (Dutch for "Heroes," Spanish for "Marco Men"), says Howard Thompson. "A leaner scenario and tighter direction could have worked wonders with the first movie," says Thompson. "The Marco Men" is "nothing but cheap, tired, sleazy gangster pulp."

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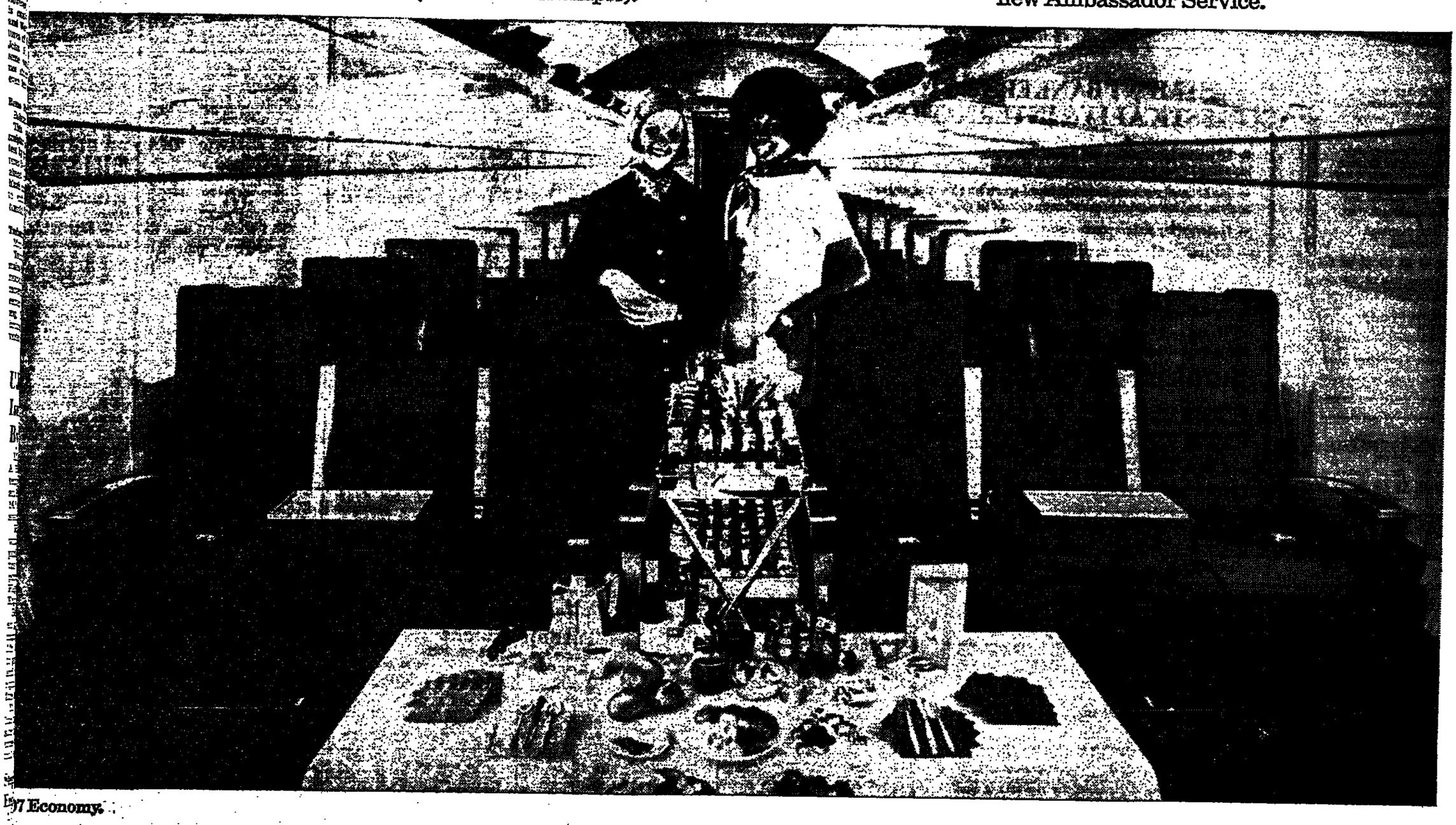
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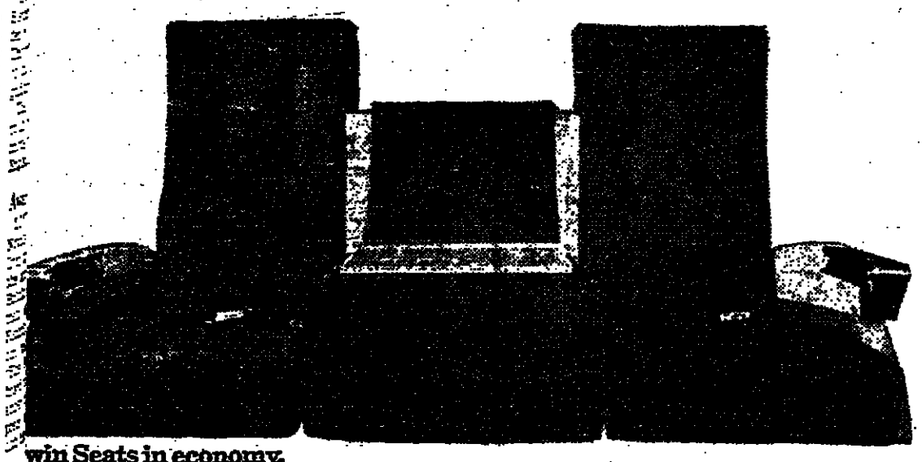
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Amsterdam	96.6	95.6	128.0	93.0
Brussels	94.91	94.36	106.74	90.66
Frankfurt	116.82	115.93	146.14	113.95
London 30	321.1	427.2	430.8	305.3
London 500	180.26	183.11	190.75	132.48
Milan	44.04	44.09	60.09	44.02
Paris	89.6	88.6	104.7	79.4
Sydney	406.92	405.18	518.51	405.02
Tokyo (n)	183.74	181.94	209.00	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2418.68	2404.63	2740.98	1981.74
Zurich	329.5	329.2	357.1	307.3

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Nov. 25, '71

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Fuji Bank	332	Mitsui & Co.	156
Fuji Photo	403	Mitsukoshi	444
Hitachi	96	Nippon Elec.	141
Honda Motor	206	Sharp	185
C. Itoh	150	Shiseido	983
Japan Air Lines	1,550	Sony Corp	3,840
Kansai El P.	717	Sumitomo Bk.	340
Kao Soap	345	Taisho Marine	397
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	186
Komatsu	144	Teijin	66
Kubota I. Wks.	191	Tokyo Marine	434
Matsu E. Ind.	456	Toray	90
		Toyota Motor	399

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	58
Algembank.	253.50
Amrobank.	56.20
A'damRubb.	35.50
Fokker	26
Heineken	218
H.V.A.	64.70
Holland-Am	82.50
Hoogovens	59.50
I.O.S. Ltd	30.50
L.P.I.	52.25
K.L.M.	101.50
Philips new	31.20
Robeco	207.50
Rolinco	152
RoyalDutch	112.80
Unilever	107.50
Ver.Machine	75.80

Brussels

Ast.d.Mines	3,885
Arbed	1,550
Cock-Ougree	1,040
Electrobel	5,860
Lambert	1,785
Pétrofina	3,765
Ph.Gevaert	1,650
Soc.Générale	2,580
Solvay	2,235
Un.Minière	1,394

Düsseldorf

AEG	135.30
Aug.Thyssen	64.20
BASF	114
Bayer	117.50
Commerzbk.	200
Cont.Gummi	91.50
Daimler-Benz	285.50
Demag	158
Dr..bank	297
DresdeBank	243.50
Gels Aktien	80.90
Hoechster	126
Hoesch	54.50
Karstadt	305
Kaufhof	230
KHD	100
Lufthansa	62
Mannesmann	135.30
Metallges	268
RheinStahl	69.70
RWE new	166.50
Siemens	185.80
Volkswagen	126
'nba...	142

London

Anglo-AmCp	2.35
Anglo-AmIn	17.50
BarclayBank	5.79
BeechamGr.	3.05½
Bowater	1.53
BritAmTob.	3.02
Brit.Oxygen	0.58½
Brit.Petrole	5.53
Brit.LeyM.	0.45⅝
Chartered	1.89
Courtaulds	1.23
Chrysler	0.225½
Daggafont	0.07½
DeBeer Def.	2.06
Decca Rec.	2.36
Distillers	1.43¾
Dunlop	1.52
ElMus.Ind.	1.69
FreeStGed.	5.75
GEC	1.55¼
Glaxo Gr.	3.55½
Gt.Univ.S	2.83
Guinness	1.59
Hawker-Sidd	2.90
Hudson-Bay	8.10
ImpChem.	2.64
IOS Mgt nc	32.25
Mar&Spen.	2.78½
MetalBox.	3.60
Nichols	0.40½
RandMines	1.28
Rank Or.	7.15
RoyalDutch	17.00
R.T.Z.	1.83½
Shell	3.11
Tube Invest.	4.22
Union Corp.	1.45
Vickers	0.74¾
WarLn3½	41.75
West Dee..	3.75
West Drief	9.05
West Hold	8.20
West Mi..	1.02
Woolworth	0.79
ZCI	0.34

Milan

Fiat	2,020
Finsider	302
Generali	45,350
Italsider	370
LaRinas	243
Montedis	680
Olivetti	1,360
Pirelli	1,579
SniaVisco	1,661
T..	112

Paris

AirLiquide	382
Béghin	158.40
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	61.20
C.G.E.	416.50
C.S.F.	85.90
Citroën	75
ClaBancaire	555
Créd.Comm.	155
Créd.Lyonn.	23.25
DeBee' 103.	28.60
EssoStand.	121
Fin.Par.BP	223.50
Fr.Pétroles	221.90
GerDan	340
IBM	1,600
ImpOil	150.30
IntNickCan	148.50
Mach.Bull	71.30
Michelin	1,217
Mobil	243.80
Nickel (Le)	122
OmniumPét.	262
PathéMarc.	62
Péchiney	137
Peugeot	247
Radio Techn	180.50
Rh.Poulenc	170.50
Rio Tinto	26.05
RoyalDutch	186
St.Gobain	139.50
Schneider	181.50
Shell	121
Simca	75
Soc.Génér.le	23.70
SuezCieFin	285
Thomson	108
Ugine-Kuhl	155
Ymnag...	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	—
B.Boveri	1,000
Ciba-Geigy	2,380
Cr.Suisse	3,380
Fischer	1,125
Hof.Roche bi	172,000
Nestlé	2,940
Sandoz	3,925
Sté B.Suisse	3,575
Sulzer	3,150
U.B. Suisse	3,950

German Insurers Increasing Capital

By John M. Pearce

BERLIN (IHT).—Despite a disappointing business year in 1970, Germany's insurance companies are beginning to increase their capital to meet the challenges of the European Economic Community.

Under the EEC agreements, the member nations must bring their insurance regulations into line against the day when their companies will operate throughout Europe rather than only in their own countries.

After the Common Market negotiations in Brussels are completed, a spokesman for the Economics Ministry in Bonn said, the government plans major changes in its insurance law, covering both licensing and methods of operation.

No matter what form the final agreement takes, it will be a radical change for administration of insurance in Germany, which now has only legislation giving the Federal Insurance Supervisory Office in Berlin the power to set virtually all regulations. In the future, parliament will say more specifically what it wants, considerably lessening the supervisory office's discretion.

In addition, the minimum capital needed will be set in the EEC negotiations, and some companies will have to increase theirs.

Most Are Ready

Others have already begun, and even though the figures are not yet specific, the Economics Ministry estimates that 80 to 90 percent of German companies already have enough capital. The entire process is expected to take another five years.

The insurance industry in Germany has expanded rapidly in the last six years—from premium income of 16 billion deutsche marks in 1965 to a projected 30.1 billion this year.

At the same time, however, almost every insurer except the life companies suffered in 1970. Damage and accident companies alone reported losses of 1 billion to 1.5 billion marks.

It was, according to the companies' national trade association, Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft, their worst year *in more than two decades.*

On the other hand, the association reported, the life companies flourished "because of the alert interest of employees in building their estates through life insurance."

The 30-billion-mark income expected by the companies represented by the association (about 95 percent of the total) is 13 percent over the DM 26.6 billion revenue of 1970. The 1970 figure was 11.3 percent over 1969.

Their problems stem from sources other than premiums. The association cited technological advances that have increased the chances of heavy losses on a single incident (such as an airplane crash), plus "the strong increases in wages and prices." as having made repairs much more expensive.

Auto insurers, for example, suffered a billion-mark deficit during 1970 despite two increases in premiums, the supervisory office said.

Germany has an abundance of insurance companies—7,500 at the end of 1970—but most of them are small. Their regulation is divided. The bulk of them, about 5,800, fall under the authority of the states. The remaining 1,700, of which only 400 qualify as large companies, are regulated by the federal supervisory office in Berlin.

The insurance supervisors exercise a benevolent administration. Though they are charged by law with making surprise audits of each company at least every five years, a spokesman readily volunteered that the interval is sometimes stretched to eight years when there is no reason to suspect that a company is in trouble.

The regulators in Berlin also act as arbiter between companies and dissatisfied customers. They receive 6,000 to 8,000 letters of complaint annually. Last year they decided the customer was right in 28 percent of the cases and the company was right in 62 percent. Ten percent were told that their problems were matters for the courts, not the regulators.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Nov. 25, '71

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

(w) A.G.P Fund	$12.23
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF29.45
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.16
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.87
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.14
(w) Ampro Fund	$12.09
(w) Andreae Equity	$4.10
(w) Apollo(Tempus) Iss. pr	$27.17
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$17.93
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$34.23+
(w) Asca Corporation	DM15.87
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	Pence87.1
(w) Atl Flexible Trust	$11.35
(w) Austral Trust S.A	$6.82
(w) Austri'n Selection Fd.	$8.00
(d) B.t.F. Growth Fund	$6.45
(w) Browninvest	$20.43
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd.	$0.74
(i) Cal. Land & Constr.	$13.74
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$12.19
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	Can.$4.23
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$10.70
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.61
(d) Caribico N.V "C" Sh.	$97.30
(d) Chesapeake Fund	$11.23
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,007.57
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. A Certs	$9.33
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$10.68
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$8.27
(d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.56
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF105.75
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF95.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF143.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF91.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF232.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.87
(w) D.G.C	$47.70
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$7.95
(d) Delta Multifund	$8.60
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen10.046
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd	$11.61
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$10.17
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$8.03
(d) Eurunion	$35.84*
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.23
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$11.54
(d) Fiducem	BF1.146
(d) Finance Union	$9.20
(w) First/Fund	$11.91
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$6.77
— (w) Int'l Min & Petr.Fd	$7.70
— (i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$10.09
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$23.30
(w) First Security Cap Fd	$96.31
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$79.73
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$13.59
(w) Fleschner Becker Eh.	$9.67
(d) Fonditalia	$9.39
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF2.396
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A.	$459.60
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A	$453.15
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF117.24
(w) Frontier Trust	$9.30
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$2.46
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$3.38
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.04
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$7.20
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.07
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$12.13
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$9.66
(r) Growth International.	$9.29
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$6.32
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd	$6.69
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV	$9.155
(w) Hedged Investors	$12.205
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet	$32.76
(d) ICOFUND	$8.35
(w) INGROW	$22.89
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F	$8.55
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM20.41
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd.	$9.62
I.O.S FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonw.Int.Corp.	Can.$12.11
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$3.06
— (d) Commonw.Int.Vent.	Can.$5.55
— (d) Fund of Funds	$7.83
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.93
— (d) I.I.T.	$6.36
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM16.06
— (d) IOS Growth Fund.	$7.97
— (d) Regent Growth Fd.	$7.41
— (d) Regent Venture	Can.$3.58
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$7.57
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$5.65
(d) Interfix	$113.37
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.02
(d) Interitalia	Lire6,411
(w) Intermarket Fund	$128.27
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$972.33
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,242.21
(d) Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$8.02
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$9.33
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.38
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$35.03
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$23.16
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,786
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$5.77
(w) Keyfund	$8.92
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$10.52
(w) Kleinwort-Bens.Jap.Fd	$11.74
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$51.04
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$18.92
(w) Luxfund	$18.58
(d) M. & G Island Fund	Pence83.5
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.39
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.42
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.26
(i) N.A.M.F	$62.62
(w) Nippon Fund	$18.50
(d) Nomura-A.J.I.F.	Yen9,822
(w) Nor. Amer Inv Fund	$7.02
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd	$20.90
(r) Olympic Cap Fd Inc.	$2.07
(i) Opportunity Fd Int.	$11.14
(w) Pacific Inv Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$20.98
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$12.07
(w) Pyramid (CMO)	$16.82
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,246
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$9.08
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$11.10
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.51
— (d) Global Fund	$7.15
(w) S & P Dollar Fund	£4.65
(w) S & P Hampstead Co	£6.07
(w) S & P Jardine Jap Fd	$13.58
(i) S & P Monitor Co.	£3.70
(w) S & P Sterling Fund	£4.31
(d) Selective Am R'lty Fd	$11.00
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$8.74
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.33
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$10.20
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.17
— (d) Share Realty NV	$11.75
— (w) Shareholders Excal	$7.53
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.98
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.17
S.M.O FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$9.59
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.70
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$11.47
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd	$2.90
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est	SF1,394.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF993.00
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund.	LF592
(i) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6259
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd	$11.93
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$203.97
(w) Star Fund	$9.19
(r) Suez Amer RiskCapital	$16.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Univ Bond Select.	SF114.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF113.98
(r) Talent Global Fund	$11.54
(i) Target Offshore	Pence74
(i) The Commodity Fund.	$6.05
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$20.87
(w) Tokyo Valor	$12.01
(w) Transpacific Fund	$9.92
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence90.5
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence85.5
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.26
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF64.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF104.25
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh. Bid	SF151.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. sh. Bid	SF102.00
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF85.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF87.00
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh. Bid	SF189.50
— (d) Sima Sw.R.Est Bid	SF162.50
UNION-INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM24.33
— (d) Europafonds	DM38.82
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.78
— (d) Unirenta	DM43.23
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$3.83
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$12.22
(d) Victory Fund S.A.	$10.68
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.76
(w) West. Hedge Fd. Cl A	$2.039
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$434.92
(w) Worldwide Securities	$37.90
(w) Worldwide Special	$2.967
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.55
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.03

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs. SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

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$1,083,000 Gem Sets a Record

ZURICH, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—An American dealer yesterday paid what is believed to be a world record price of 4,300,000 Swiss francs ($1,083,000) for a single item of jewelry—a necklace of diamonds and emeralds weighing a total of 83.68 carats. One of the emeralds weighs 75.63 carats.

Some of the emeralds in the necklace, sold by auction by Sotheby's, are thought to have once belonged to Czar Alexander II of Russia.

The sale price tops the $1,050,000 Cartier paid for a 69.42 carat diamond ring at an auction in New York on Oct. 23, 1969. Cartier had out-bid agents of actor Richard Burton. However, the jewelers later sold the ring to Mr. Burton, who presened it to his wife, Elizabeth Taylor.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 25, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
3765 Abitibi	5½	5⅜	5½	
100 Acklands	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1142 Alta GT	46½	46	46½	
100 Alta NG	20	20	20	—1¼
125 Argus pf C	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
1120 Atl Sug	6	5⅞	6	
2295 Bk Nova S	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
3032 Bell Can	44⅞	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
25 BC Forest	15½	15½	15½	
1500 Block Bros	2.65	2.65	2.65	
1400 Bovis	1.60	1.55	1.60	+.10
2075 Burns	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
431 Colg Pow	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
40 Can Malt	26	26	26	— ½
325 Can Pack	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
9335 Can Perm Mtg	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
450 Cdn Cble S	12½	12½	12½	
1188 Cdn Hydro	11¾	11½	11¾	
4621 Cdn Im Bk	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
2645 Cdn Ind Gas	9	8⅞	9	
160 Cdn Tire	36½	35⅞	36½	
1400 Capital Div	.50	.50	.50	
11025 Chemcell	4.30	4.20	4.25	+.05
100 Colum Cell	2.70	2.70	2.70	—.10
1460 Cmwith H Inns	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
6120 Con Build	1.55	1.45	1.53	+.05
1845 Consum Gas	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
325 Crush Intl	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
500 Cygnus A	4.75	4.75	4.75	—.05
500 Cygnus B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
519 Dom Fdrs	20¾	20⅞	20¾	
1345 Dom Stores	13¾	13¾	13¾	
356 du Pont Can	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
575 Dylx Div A	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
600 Emco	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1836 Falcon	58	57½	58	+ ⅞
425 Fed Grain	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
170 GtL Pap	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9245 Greyhd Can	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
2705 Guar Trust	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
14068 Gulf Can	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ¾
1000 Hawk Sid	2.05	2.00	2.00	
4075 Hudsons Bay	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1675 Huron&Erie	24	24	24	
1140 IAC Ltd	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
100 Inglis	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
541 Inland Gas	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
133 Interpool	19	19	19	
2300 Int P Line	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
100 Inv Grp A	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4469 Jockey Cl	5.00	4.95	4.95	+.05
250 Kaisr Resour	3.95	3.95	3.95	
633 Labatt J	20½	20⅛	20½	— ¼
722 Lk Ont Cem	2.40	2.30	2.30	+.05
100 L Secord	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
150 Loblaw A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3300 Loblaw B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1030 Loeb	3.25	3.15	3.15	—.10
663 MacM Bl	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
250 Maple Mill	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
800 Motro Strs	14¼	14	14	— ½
2671 Moore	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
225 Morse Rob A	11½	11½	11½	— ½
2013 Norand	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
6620 Nor Cil G	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
830 OSF Ind	4.55	4.50	4.50	—.10
4930 Oshawa A	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
300 Pembina A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
270 Petrofina	19¼	19	19	
1365 Rothmans	14	14	14	
640 Shell Can A	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
3367 Simpsn Ltd	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
325 SimpStr A	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
300 Slater Stl	9½	9½	9½	
1700 Std Brsig Ltd	12	12	12	— ⅛
3539 Steel Can	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
6900 Super Pet	60¾	59	60¾	+1¼
500 Teledyn Can	4.10	4.10	4.10	
725 Texaco Can	32½	32	32	— ½
280 Thom Newspap	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
3179 Tor Dm Bk	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
2360 Trad Grp A	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
725 Trans Can	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
1475 Trans Mt	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
6032 Un Gas Can	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
80 Versatile	3.10	3.10	3.10	
10 Walnoco	4.80	4.80	4.80	
1 Weldwood	11½	11½	11½	
400 Westn Intl	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
325 W Cdn Seed	4.50	4.50	4.50	
10 Wsigh Can	14	14	14	
680 Weston	15⅛	15	15⅛	
750 White Pass	8⅞U	—⅜	8⅞	
MINES				
900 Aunor	2.35	2.35	2.35	—.05
2630 Beth Cop	15.12	14.75	15.00	
90 Bralor	1.25	1.25	1.25	
160 Brenda	3.65	3.65	3.65	+.05
835 Brun MS	2.65	2.60	2.60	—.05
11000 Camflo	2.79	2.65	2.79	+.19
920 Cassiar	18.00	17.75	17.75	+.25
15600 Chmaloy	1.85	1.75	1.79	—.01
690 C Marben	1.20	1.20	1.20	—.05
6500 C Morris	1.22	1.16	1.16	—.06
300 C Rambir	1.23	1.23	1.23	—.02
4325 Conwest	7165	7.50	7.60	
2400 Coppert	1.01	1.00	1.01	+.01
1125 Cramt	7.00	7.00	7.00	—.15
585 Denis	20.25	20.00	20.12	+.37
1500 Dickens	.80	.80	.80	
1425 Giant Msc	4.00	3.80	3.95	+.15
100 Gnt Yiknf	8.00	8.00	8.00	—.25
620 Granduc	3.55	3.55	3.55	
375 Holling	34.00	34.00	34.00	
500 Int Hall	.25	.25	.25	
125 Int Mogul	6.75	6.75	6.75	+.05
1879 Kerr Ad	6.75	6.60	6.75	+.15
64 Labrad	35.25	33.87	33.87	
7755 L Dufit	9.95	9.40	9.80	+.25
400 La Luz	1.23	1.23	1.23	+.13
672 LL Lac	1.75	1.75	1.75	
500 Mattag	23.87	23.62	23.62	—.25
650 Newcon	4.35	4.30	4.30	—.05
4160 Opem	7.20	7.00	7.05	+.05
1300 Orchan	3.05	3.00	3.05	
1300 Pamour	1.80	1.75	1.75	—.10
500 Patino	15.00	15.00	15.00	
3170 Pine Pt	21.37	21100	21.25	—.12
612 Placer	20.5	20.75	20.75	
2296 Sherritt	12.25	11.12	11.25	
9400 Steep R	2.17	2.12	2.16	+.01
1300 Sullivan	2.38	2.34	2.38	+.05
700 Teck A	4.15	4.00	4.05	—.15
1631 Teck B	3.70	3.65	3.70	+.05
2300 Tribag	.56	.54	.54	—.02
1300 Un Keno	3.60	3.60	3.60	
300 Upp Can	1.42	1.41	1.41	
1250 W Mines	2.45	2.40	2.44	—.01
914 Yk Bear	3.95	3.85	3.95	
OILS & GAS				
1200 Alminex	5.00	4.90	5.00	+.10
1000 A Quasar	4.90	4.85	4.90	
4330 BP Oil	5.40	5.30	5.30	—.05
1500 Chief Dev	7.65	7.50	7.50	—.20
500 Clark C	2.15	2.15	2.15	—.10
4940 Dynam	.90	.88	.90	+.06
1100 Francan	3.75	3.75	3.75	—.25
2200 Gt Plain	28.75	28.50	28.50	—.25
2300 Nat Petro	1.74	1.68	1.71	+.01
2400 Num OG	10.87	10.62	10.87	+.25
3066 Pan Ocean	9.50	9.40	9.40	—.05
2000 Place G	.94	.92	.93	+.01
1100 Siebens	7180	7.70	7.70	—.15
14700 Spooner	.85	.81	.83	—.01

Totwl sales 1,400,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

100 Algoma	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
35 Asbestos	29	29	29	+ ½
4378 Bank Mont	16	15⅞	16	
200 Bombardier	9	9	9	+ ⅛
34 Brince	4.90	4.90	4.90	.....
383 Can Cement	44	43¾	44	+ ½
425 Can Stmship	39	39	39	+ ⅛
600 Con Bath	5½	5½	5½	
453 Dom Bridge	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
450 Dom Text	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
150 Imasco	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
370 Ivanco	14	14	14	
250 Laur Fin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
1310 Molson A	17⅜	17	17¼	— ⅛
500 Mtl Trust	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
200 Phoenix	6.85	6.80	6.80	
1372 Power Cp	4.25	4.25	4.25	—.10
650 Price Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
200 Rolland A	2.65	2.65	2.65	—.15
2025 Royal Bank	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
450 Steinberg A	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
100 Super Elec	2.30	2.30	2.30	+.05
1050 Zellers	16¼	16¼	16¼	

Total Sales 719,260 shares.

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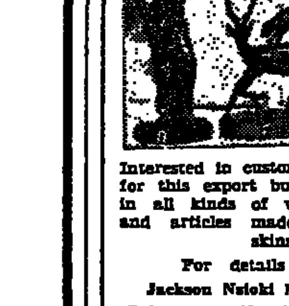
The PRIVATE ESTATE of Shangri-La is a special situation: it has peace, beauty and character. The site is in the rolling hills behind the fishing village of Es Grau with its beach, just three miles from the Capital, Mahon. It fronts a freshwater lake almost two miles long, the contours of which are infinitely varied. This and the contrast between the grassland and areas of rock outcrop, trees and natural flowering shrubs, give the site its very special character and there will be some basic amenities that are not always taken for granted in Spain: Underground mains electricity, local authority water and paved roads. And there will be some facilities which cannot be taken for granted anywhere at all: a low-rise 4/5 Star luxury hotel on the lake, a Country Club set in a traditional farmhouse, a Golf Clubhouse with every possible amenity including 20 Guest Suites and a Shopping Precinct which will cover all your local needs. The 9-hole course, playable in July 1972, is designed by John D. Harris. Internationally he has had a hand in planning 300 golf courses: rather less in numbers than the annual days of sunshine in Menorca. Building sites of a great variety are about a third of an acre average size. Prices are approximately $4,370 now but they will rise after Christmas. The individually designed houses, using local materials built to international standards, are carefully supervised by the joint British and Spanish Architects. You can build such a three-bedroom, two-bathroom house at an average cost of $12,470 to $14,970.
Shangri-La has to be seen. Our next one-day charter inspection flight before the price rise is on December 5th. The plane holds only 79 passengers or you can make your individual inspection with us in under three hours from any capital in Europe. If this sounds like your kind of place, write or phone now for a very informed discussion.

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AGENTS

WOODEN CURIOS DEALERS

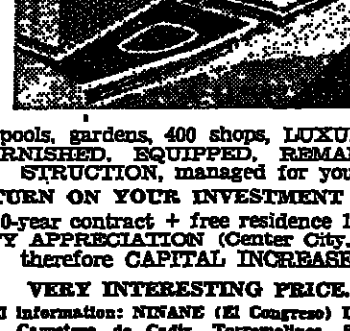


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HAMBRO OVERSEAS FUND

Société Anonyme

Luxembourg, 37 Rue Notre-Dame

Notice is hereby given to Shareholders that a General Meeting of HAMBRO OVERSEAS FUND will be held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, December 14th, 1971, at 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

Agenda

1) To resolve to approve the Offer made by Hambro Overseas Fund ("HOF") (subject to the approval of shareholders of HOF in General Meeting) to acquire the whole of the issued share capital of Noctin Investment Corporation Ltd. (NOCTIN) an Investment Holding Company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, and having its head office at 640, West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2 BC, on the terms of a letter dated 26th November, 1971, and addressed by HOF to the shareholders of NOCTIN.
2) To approve the following action to be taken by the Board of Directors in connection with such acquisition:
   a) Acceptance of subscription by the shareholders of NOCTIN for shares of HOF and of payment therefor in shares of NOCTIN, all at the respective net asset values as of 15th December, 1971;
   b) Issue of shares of HOF and allocation thereof to NOCTIN shareholders under Article 6 of the Articles of Incorporation of HOF and pursuant to the authority granted to the Directors by Resolutions III and IV of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of 28th January, 1969.

Shareholders are advised that, as this meeting is called upon to approve certain action to be taken pursuant to previous decisions of the shareholders in extraordinary meeting, no *special quorum of shareholders* present is required and resolutions will require the concurrence of a majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with one of HOF's paying agents.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded. HOF's paying agents are Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37, Rue Notre-Dame, *Luxembourg*, and *Hambros Bank Limited*, 41, Bishopsgate, London E.C.2. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the registered office of HOF not later than 12 noon on 12th December, 1971.

For and on behalf of
HAMBRO OVERSEAS FUND S.A.
The Board of Directors.

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هكذا من الأصل

Increasing ...arnings ...e 25% ... Quarter

...ted Fall Sets ...ice Tumbling

...Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).— ...mical Industries Ltd. ...-25 percent in the ... and 5.9 percent in ...nths ended Sept. 30 ...with the year-ago ...company said today. ...reters, who earlier ...d they expected ICI ...reased profit for the ... were caught com... ...prise and ICI shares ...pence to 235 pence ...exchange. They ...ed to close at 264, ...t profit for the third ... £15 million, down ...lion a year ago, and ... nine months was ... down from the ...million. ...e nine months were ...up 4.6 percent from ... a year ago. ...sales in the third ... lower than normal ...son. In addition, ... had entailed in...dancy payments, ...lation and profits ...n Europe, the com...

J. Lyons & Co. said ... for the six months ... 10 rose 10.5 percent ...lion, compared with ... a year ago. ... earnings were 15 ...rom 11.8 pence, on ... million, up 5 per...80 million. ...teel Corp. (BSC), ...mpany of the state-... reported a loss of ... for the six months ...2, compared with a ...£12 million a year ... ...the loss are excep...ditures of £10 million, ...accelerated depreci... and associated plant ... ...the six months were ..., down from £718 ... said. Production was ...7 million tons from ... in the year-ago

U.K. Banks ...e Interest ...5 Percent

... Nov. 25 (Reuters). ...ig commercial banks ...d their basic interest ...ns in a bid to en...mers to borrow from ... the money to hand ...pe this will be a ...borrowers to ask for ...banking chief shortly ...of the big banks— ...Westminster, Lloyds, ... Hambros—announc... basic interest to 4.5 ...nt. ...ve came a few weeks ...ion's other big bank, ...d stolen a march on ...ors by unilaterally ...rrowing rate.

Others See Declines

Bayer Profit Drops 25.8%; Dividend Cut Is Inevitable

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—Farbenfabriken Bayer profits plunged 25.8 percent in the first nine months this year and an expected decline for the full year will make a dividend cut inevitable, Kurt Hansen, chairman, reported today.

Nine-month profits were 181 million deutsche marks, down from 244 million DM in the same period last year, Mr. Hansen said. Indicated earnings for the third quarter were 61 million DM, down from 63 million DM a year ago.

Group sales for the nine months were 7.56 billion DM, up 5.6 percent from 7.16 billion a year ago. Parent company sales were 4.68 billion DM, up 1.1 percent from 4.63 billion DM.

Mr. Hansen, speaking at a press conference, declined to estimate the size of the dividend cut. In 1970, Bayer paid out 8 DM per share.

In reference to the economic situation, Mr. Hansen said that Bayer will have to take sales losses of 100 million to 120 million DM in 1971 because of the floating of the DM, after a loss of about 160 million marks in 1970 due to the revaluation in October 1969.

The full impact of the floating will hit Bayer in 1972, Mr. Hansen predicted.

Mannesmann Profit Hit

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—Mannesmann AG said today its earnings situation is being "negatively influenced" by continued cost increases.

Declining capital spending in industry, pressure from competitive imports, especially after the floating of the DM, "and the protectionist measures in the United States" were also cited as negative influences on earnings.

In a shareholders letter, Mannesmann reported consolidated sales of 5.335 billion DM, in the first nine months of 1971, up 1 percent from 5.281 billion a year ago.

Nine-month profit was not stated, nor did the company project its 1971 earnings. For 1970, it reported consolidated profit of 148.9 million marks.

Egon Overbreck, chairman, said the downtrend of West Germany's economy is accelerating while the DM revaluation rate "had exceeded bearable limits," causing sharp declines in profit on exports.

While not stating actual profit, Degussa said cost increases exceeding the productivity growth could not be balanced through higher prices and economy measures because of sharper domestic and foreign competition.

Due to the international monetary crisis and the uncertain economic situation, Degussa said, it is difficult to project business for the months ahead.

In view of this, the company's supervisory board agreed to curtail the capital spending program for the current fiscal year. Streamlining and economy measures will be intensified, and staff will be reduced, Degussa said.

BMW Sees Lower Net

MUNICH, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) is warning that its net profit this year will fall below the 34.2 million DM earned in 1970 but gave no indication as to the extent of the expected fall.

In a letter to shareholders, the company also failed to indicate whether it will cut its dividend from the 12 percent paid last year.

The company said that earnings this year have been affected by the international monetary situation and higher interest rate and depreciation charges. In addition, the price increases announced earlier this year have only in part compensated for higher personnel and raw material costs.

Turnover (excluding value-added tax) rose in the first nine months of the current year by 15.3 percent to 1.37 billion DM from 1.19 billion in the same 1970 period.

The number of cars sold rose 9.8 percent to 121,300 in the first nine months from 110,500 in the same 1970 period.

Over the same time personnel costs increased 14.6 percent to 328 million DM from 286 million.

Bayer also announced today plans to expand its Belgian subsidiary in Antwerp into a major chemical complex at a cost of about 620 million DM.

As a first step, Bayer will erect a 130 million DM plant to make chemicals for synthetic rubber production.

The plant will be built on the left bank of the Scheldt River opposite the existing right-bank Bayer plants, the company said. Currently, Bayer has a major sulphuric acid installation at Antwerp, where it also makes basic chemicals for fibers.

Degussa to Cut Dividend

FRANKFURT, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—Degussa profit in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 was lower than in the preceding year, when the fine-metals and chemical company reported pre-tax profit of 104 million DM and after-tax profit of 47 million DM, Degussa announced today.

"A reduction of the dividend must be expected," said the firm, which paid an unchanged 10 DM per 50 DM share for its 1969-1970 fiscal period.

Consolidated group sales declined 2 percent to 2.359 billion marks from 2.407 billion marks.

Long Fight Seen In Allied Bid for U.K. Hotel Group

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—A long drawn-out fight for control of Trust Houses Forte (THF) could develop following the take-over bid Tuesday from Allied Breweries, stock market sources said today.

They noted that N. M. Rothschild & Sons, financial advisers to Allied, has bought over 815,000 THF shares in the open market, representing 1 percent of total equity.

Sources said Rothschild will continue to buy, but not so heavily that the price goes above its offer of 165 pence a share—a price which THF regards as inadequate.

The bid situation was complicated by the removal yesterday of Lord Crowther as chairman of THF and his replacement with Lord Thorneycroft by a rival faction led by Sir Charles Forte, deputy THF chairman.

Today, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. said it had withdrawn as THF's financial adviser. Sources said the bank withdrew because of its close ties with the Trust Houses side of the company.

The split into rival Forte-Trust Houses factions within the company was recently brought to a head by Lord Crowther's public criticism of Sir Charles.

Summit Talks Overshadow G-10 Parley

Japanese View at Odds With Burns' Optimism

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The decision to hold Franco-American summit talks in mid-December has reduced the importance of the Group of Ten finance ministers' meeting in Rome next week, official Japanese sources said today.

Commenting on the announcement that President Nixon and French President Georges Pompidou would meet in the Azores on Dec. 13 and 14, they said the two leaders would probably discuss currency problems as well as political and diplomatic questions.

In these circumstances, the sources said, they fear the Group of Ten conference next week could only prepare a plan that might be executed in the event of a Franco-American compromise.

The sources said Japan has indicated its readiness to make its due contribution to multilateral currency realignment by revaluing the yen substantially.

They denied, however, that Japan had actually agreed to a 15 percent revaluation or otherwise mentioned an exact percentage. So far, all that has been said is that Japan would be willing to revalue the yen by more than 12.5 percent.

Local banking sources took this to mean that Japan would be ready for a 15 percent revaluation with a 3 percent fluctuation margin on either side of the new rate, the sources added.

Burns Expects Progress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday President Nixon "expects definite progress to be made" at the meeting in Rome next week of the Group of 10 leading industrial nations, which will be tackling the problem of world monetary uncertainty.

Mr. Burns issued a brief statement following a meeting with the President, attended also by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally. He said he was "optimistic about the Rome meeting."

Citing the President's desire for "definite progress," he concluded: "The American delegation will do what it can to contribute to this result."

Dollar Weakens Further in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—Continued speculation that the dollar will be devalued depressed the U.S. currency sharply across most European foreign exchange markets again today.

The only currency to fail to show much movement against the dollar was sterling. Dealers believed that the Bank of England was active in the market in support of the dollar during the morning.

Dealers attributed the dollar's weakness mainly to continuing rumors of a dollar devaluation. "The market is extremely nervous at the moment and becomes increasingly so as the Group of Ten meeting next week gets nearer," one dealer said.

The free market gold price was also active today, rising rapidly and sharply in London, Zurich and Paris.

One Dollar—

Nov. 25, '71	Today	Previous
Ster. (£ per £)..	2.4934	2.4934
Belgian franc...	45.96-.98	45.93
Deutsche mark.	3.2035	3.09
Free Fr. Fr.	5.41-.42	5.405-.41
Guilder.....	3.20625	3.2075
Swiss franc.....	3.9500-15	3.9510-30
Yen.....	328.50	328.24

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

German Chemical Investment Off

Investment spending by West Germany's chemical and allied industries has fallen 11.6 percent in the past year compared with 1970, Chemical Age magazine reports. Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik, with the largest investment program last year, has dropped to fifth place on a 67.3 percent fall in the value of its projects, the magazine's 1971 survey shows. The leading company in the current year is Bayer, with projects estimated worth 1.24 billion DM, 6.3 percent down from the 1970 survey. VEBA-Chemie moves from sixth to second place on a 58.3 percent increase in project-value to 1.15 billion DM.

Thai Petrochemical Complex

Thailand Oil Refinery Co. and the Royal Dutch-Shell group of companies plan to jointly develop a $262 million petrochemical complex in Thailand, K.Y. Chow, president and chief executive officer of Thailand Oil Refinery, says it would link a $115 million upstream plant producing ethylene, propylene, base lubrification and fuel oils with a $147 million downstream project that would produce polyethylene, polystyrene and other plastics. Four Japanese companies—Mitsui Petrochemical, Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Nippon Petrochemicals and Teijin—will also participate in the project.

Japan Computer Groups Ally

Nippon Electric, Tokyo Shibaura Electric, Oki Electric Industry and Mitsubishi Electric have reportedly agreed to form two groups to cope with liberalization of foreign investment in Japan's computer industry in 1974. Nippon will "tie up" with Tokyo Shibaura, and Oki with Mitsubishi. Japan's two largest computer makers —Fujitsu and Hitachi—agreed last month to collaborate in production and marketing of their computers. Japanese press reports said the presidents of the four companies presented memoranda of their agreements to the government. Nippon Electric and Tokyo Shibaura will jointly develop and produce computers that could compete with the latest models of International Business Machines. Oki and Mitsubishi will develop jointly general purpose computers.

U.S. Airlines Profit Up Sharply

U.S. scheduled airlines reported net profit of $25.6 million for the year's first nine months, the Air Transport Association reports, up sharply from $2.5 million in the like 1970 period. The figures represent results for U.S. and international operations of 12 major airlines and operations of local service carriers. For the third quarter, the carriers showed a profit of $160.6 million, up from $60.5 million last year. "While these figures show an encouraging trend, it should be remembered that the fourth quarter often is one of heavy deficits," ATA says.

Ford Plans Land Development

A Ford Motor Co. subsidiary has acquired options on 28 acres of land in Detroit which it hopes to develop into a $500 million commercial and residential project. Ford chairman Henry Ford 2d says his company would coordinate the project and other companies would be invited to participate.

To Meet U.S. Complaints

EEC Unit Proposes Grain Stockpiling

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market commission has proposed that the EEC begin a policy of stockpiling grains as a gesture to meet U.S. complaints about its agricultural policy and as a step to stabilize world markets in these commodities, Benjamino Olivi, the commission's spokesman, said today.

Mr. Olivi said the commission sent a note to the EEC council of ministers proposing multilateral negotiations with major grain producers on a coordinated stockpiling policy to take effect in the 1972-1973 crop year.

However, Mr. Olivi said, the commission said the Six should make the gesture of beginning to stockpile wheat in the current crop year. The amount of stockpiling should take into account the current volume of exports and possibly an increase of food aid, he said.

Washington has urged stockpiling and an end to the low-price sales of EEC grains in markets where the Six and the United State compete.

Mr. Olivi noted that other grain-producing countries, notably the United States, Canada and Australia, already stockpile grains, mostly for commercial reasons. He said the EEC could not begin stockpiling unless other countries took the same stand.

This is why multilateral talks are necessary, he said. Nevertheless, the Six should make the gesture of beginning to stockpile wheat, the main surplus grain at the present in the current crop year.

The commission's proposal is expected to be studied by Common Market foreign ministers at their council meeting in Brussels Monday, on the eve of the Group of Ten finance ministers' meeting in Rome.

Observers believe that the stockpiling proposal was being made to influence favorably the Group of Ten talks.

The commission today estimated EEC wheat exports in the current crop year at 5.3 million metric tons, up sharply from 3.5 million tons a year earlier. This reflected the record 30.2 million ton harvest this year, compared with 26.5 million tons in 1970.

Prices in France Up 0.6% in Month

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—The French retail price index for October increased 0.6 percent to 107.1, the official statistical institute announced today.

It compares with a rise of 0.5 percent to 106.5 in September and 0.4 percent to 101.2 in October, 1970. The index is based on 1970 equalling 100.

Retail prices increased 5.1 percent during the first 10 months of this year, compared with 5.3 percent for all of 1970.

Nigeria Plans Vintage 1972 Wine By Distilling Cocoa Bean Juice

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 25 (AP).—Connoisseurs will soon be able to sample the bouquet of a new delight—cocoa wine vintage 1972.

Nigeria's southeastern state government plans to set up a $280,000 distillery to produce the wine from cocoa beans, State Industry Ministry officials announced today.

Officials say the distillery should be in production by next August or September. It is expected to boost revenue from cocoa at a time when world prices have been dipping. Nigeria is the world's second largest cocoa producer after Ghana.

A ton of cocoa processed in the distillery could yield about 14,000 gallons of wine, officials figure, or 84,000 bottles selling at 75 cents each. This gives a total turnover of $58,800 from one ton of cocoa beans.

Officials said research had also shown that floor tiles, carpets and ceiling boards could be manufactured from cocoa pods, which until now have been thrown away as waste.

Sales of Cars Keep Up High Pace in U.S.

Phase-1 Price Freeze Seen Boost to Demand

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Sales of domestic cars continued at a record rate during the second 10-day period in November, running about 5.4 percent ahead of the previous record Nov. 11-20 period set in 1965.

The big four, General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors, sold 94,145 cars a day during the nine-day selling period, compared to the previous record of 32,395 set in 1965.

The first 10 days of November were also a record and during October the industry sold over one million cars, a new high for any one-month period.

Auto executives have attributed the sales boom to the lower car prices during Phase 1, the expectation that the 7 percent excise tax on cars would be repealed and a stored up consumer demand created by last year's GM strike and poor car sales in 1970.

M. S. McLaughlin, vice-president of the sales group for Ford, said yesterday that "the automotive market is maintaining a strong pace. Industry passenger car sales have been running at record levels since the mid-August announcement of the government's Phase I economic policies."

Ford sales for the 10-day period were 7.5 percent higher than last year, Chrysler's were 7.9 percent higher and American Motors were 22 percent higher.

GM sold about five times more cars this year than last year, when it was shut down by a 10-week strike.

Market Holiday

Securities and commodities exchanges in the United States were closed Thursday for the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

U.S. Rocket Orders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Hughes Aircraft Co. said yesterday that sales of its TOW anti-tank missiles had been arranged by the U.S. Army with the Netherlands for $15 million and the government of Iran for an undisclosed amount. TOW means tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided.

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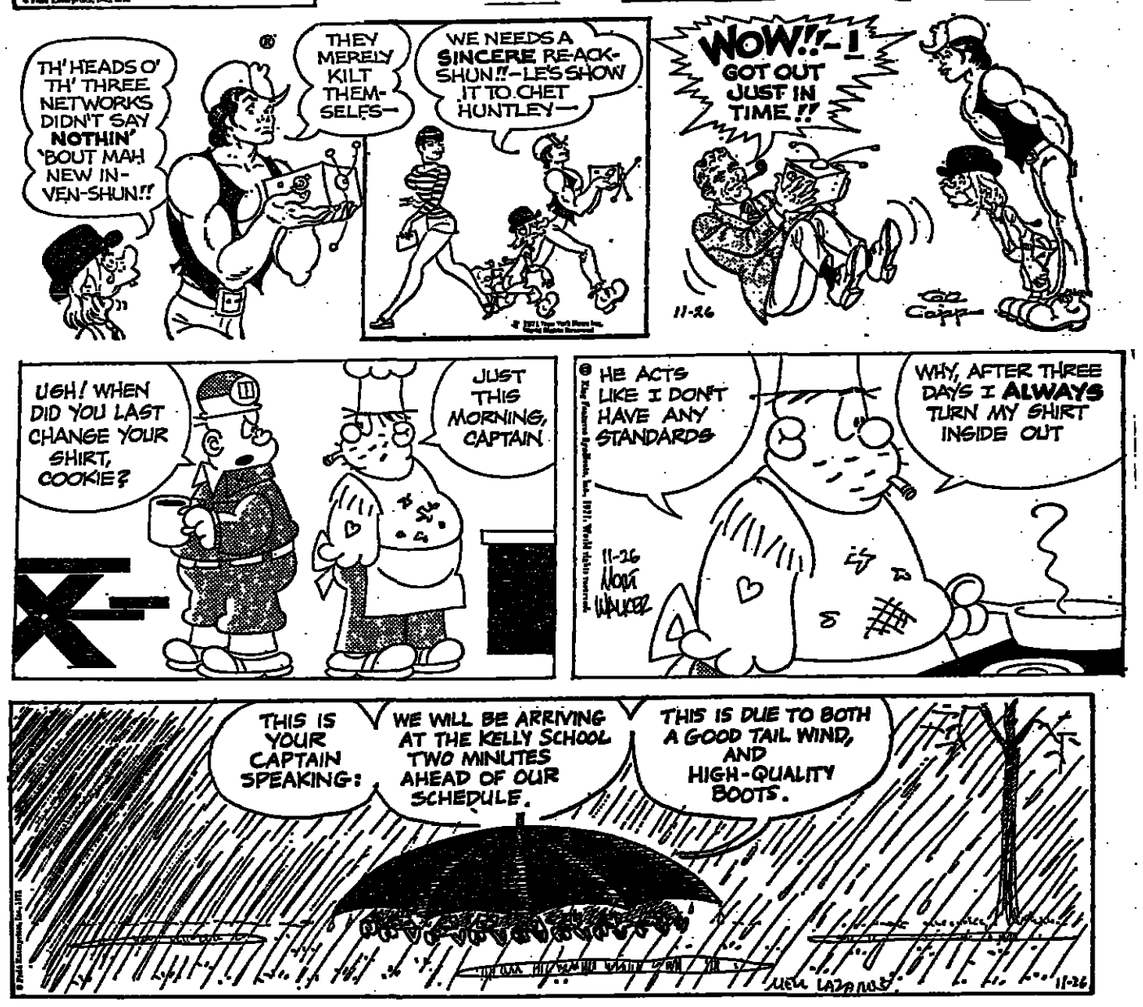
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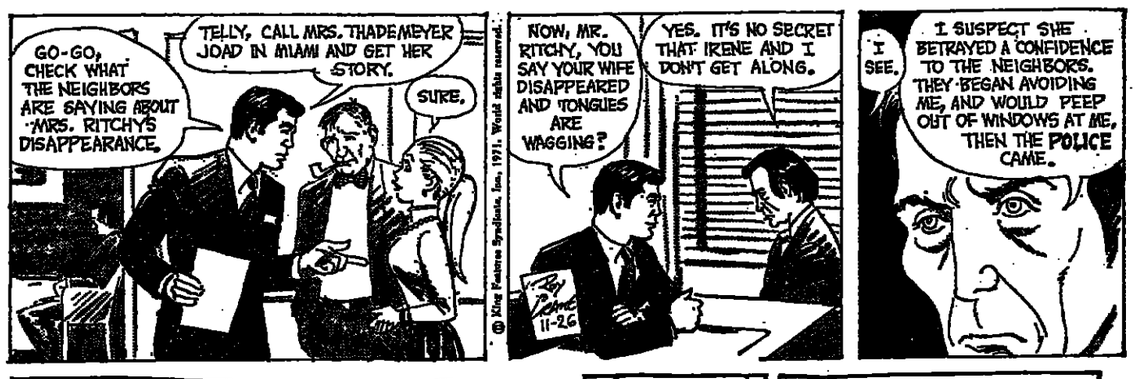
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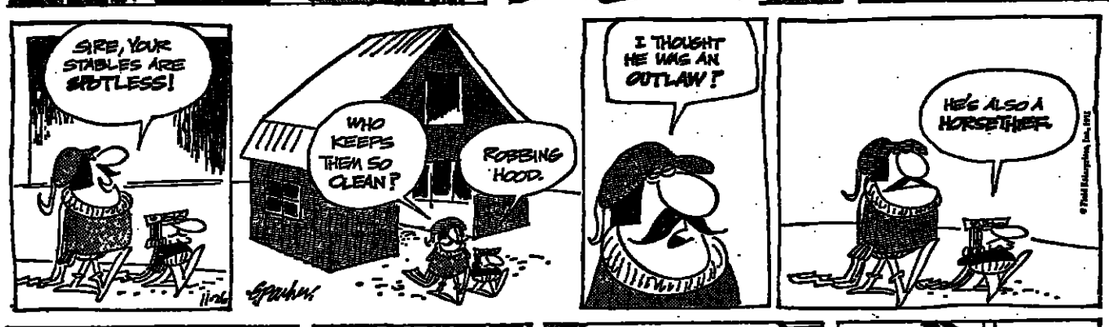
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached a good contract of six clubs thanks to a "splinter" bid by his partner. Once South had shown strength by his rebid of three clubs, the jump to four diamonds showed a club fit, slam ambitions, and not more than a singleton diamond.

South would have liked to use Blackwood to find out about aces, but a response of five diamonds, showing one ace, would have taken him past five clubs. He therefore made a cue-bid of four spades and his partner bid the slam.

East's double was based partly on his high cards, partly on the desirability of suggesting a lead in dummy's heart suit, and partly on the feeling that a bad trump division would hurt the declarer.

West led the heart four, showing that he belonged to the school that leads the smallest of three worthless cards. South won with the ace in dummy, resisting the temptation to finesse, and led the singleton diamond. East put up the ace and for reasons best known to himself returned a small heart.

South could have discarded with reasonable safety, but he was now slightly confused about the location of the heart king. He ruffed in his hand, and discarded a spade from dummy on the diamond king.

The club queen was led, and when the bad news about the trump split was revealed by East's diamond discard South was in trouble. He was able to recover by cashing the club king, the diamond queen and two more trumps.

	NORTH	
	♠ 9	
	♡ J9	
	◇ —	
	♣ 5	
WEST		EAST
♠ J8		♠ K107
♡ 6		♡ K
◇ J		◇ —
♣ —		♣ —
	SOUTH	
	♠ AQ43	
	♡ —	
	◇ —	
	♣ —	

The lead of the last trump from dummy squeezed East. He parted with the spade seven to preserve his heart winner. South finessed the spade queen, and his spade four made the last trick.

	NORTH	
	♠ 95	
	♡ AJ987	
	◇ 2	
	♣ AJ532	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠ J8		♠ K1076
♡ 654		♡ K1032
◇ J1053		◇ A9764
♣ 10986		♣ —
	SOUTH	
	♠ AQ432	
	♡ Q	
	◇ KQ8	
	♣ KQ74	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	4 ◇
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	6 ♣
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	O	O	D		P	E	A	C	E		P	A	D	S
A	H	M	E		A	L	L	A	H		A	I	R	A
T	H	A	N	K	S	G	I	V	I	N	G	D	A	Y
E	O	N		E	T	A	T		O	A	S	T	S	
			P	E	E	R		A	M	O	N			
R	E	C	A	L	L		F	L	O	S	S	E	S	
I	M	A	N			S	A	B	R	E		L	A	E
P	I	L	G	R	I	M	S		I	N	D	I	A	N	S
E	L	L		E	L	I	T	E		S	T	E	T	
		E	A	G	L	E	T	S		C	A	M	E	R	A
			L	E	S	E		A	L	I	S			
A	S	S	E	T		A	D	A	R		A	A	A	
I	N	M	A	S	S	A	C	H	U	S	E	T	T	S
R	A	U	M		S	A	T	O	S		P	O	E	S
E	G	G	S		A	M	I	C	E		I	P	S	E

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Yesterday's Jumbles: LEAFY SYNOD DIVIDE VERIFY

Answers: *Goals you might get from ladies*—IDEALS

BOOKS

REVENGE OF THE LAWN
Stories 1962-1970

By Richard Brautigan. Simon & Schuster. 174 pp.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

YEARS ago when I lived in the Village and had a 9-to-5 job, I used to eat breakfast at a place called Joe's Dinette on West Fourth Street. Most mornings, there was a guy named Dick in the next booth, reading The New York Times and chuckling over little items he found in it that amused him. As far as I knew, he didn't work, this Dick, and I wondered why he got up so early in the morning. Perhaps he didn't mind getting up because there was no job waiting for him to buckle down to, or maybe he went back to sleep after he finished chuckling over The Times. Whatever his reasons, I know I both envied and resented his freedom. I would have liked to have leisure and the detachment to chuckle over The Times too—the news wasn't as bad in those days—but I had to hustle off to work. This is how I feel about Richard Brautigan's stories. In fact, what I've just written sounds like a Brautigan story, right down to the inexplicable coincidence of both characters' being named Richard.

Brautigan sounds like a relaxed observer with all the time in the world to muse over the curious little turns life takes. Overheard remarks, incongruous occurrences, sense impressions, the shapes of buildings or the look of people, the color of the weather—all this mixed in with memories, girls, places, jottings in a notebook, made by a man with nothing pressing on him, no compulsion to put it all in perspective, interpret it, drive it to the wall and ask, "What does it mean?"

He can get 62 "stories" into a 174-page book that begins with Page 9. The shortest is three lines and the longest is seven pages. As you can see, there isn't much room for deep probing or sustained interaction. No sweat, man, you take it as it comes. Don't look at it too hard or you'll see beyond the moment, the two-penny epiphany, to the fact that these are just postcards, sent by somebody who's on vacation from life, a vacation he took a bus to, carrying nothing but a knapsack.

This doesn't mean that "Revenge of the Lawn" isn't fun to read. It often is. There are lots of nice things. A man who "looked as if life had given him an endless stream of two-timing girlfriends, five-day drunks and cars with bad transmissions." A friend who burns his transistor radio on the beach because his wife has left and the music has gone out of his life. A man who is so fond of poems that he decides to take the plumbing out of his house and replace it with poetry. A sudden sight, on a beach near Monterey, of a group of "frog people," boys and girls dressed in black rubber suits with yellow oxygen tanks, eating watermelon.

There's a pleasant vignette of Brautigan watching a guy in the City Lights book store trying to make up his mind to buy one of his books. Finally he [illegible] coin and the book [illegible] sweet piece—yes, I mean [illegible] describes last night's girl [illegible] dressed in the morning [illegible] pearing, in due time, [illegible] clothes and becoming a new adventure. There's [illegible] girl "sleeping in a very [illegible] blond way," until sudd[illegible] starts to get up. "Get [illegible] bed," he says. "Why?" [illegible] "Because you're still [illegible] "Ohhh, . . . okay," she [illegible] dling up close.

Brautigan has a good [illegible] for the American past, [illegible] towns and the erosion [illegible] styles, that is surprising [illegible] only in his middle thirt[illegible] sometimes he's not sat[illegible] leave these quaint old [illegible] alone and tries to tint [illegible] literature. His longest [illegible] about a boy going [illegible] Oregon with his Uncle Ja[illegible] stop in a small town, whe[illegible] Jarv writes a postcard [illegible] boy stares at a nude [illegible] Monroe calendar on the [illegible] fice wall. Somebody in [illegible] has shot two bear cubs [illegible] practical joker dresses [illegible] —one in a white silk n[illegible] and sits them in a car, [illegible] —the death of the [illegible] masquerade, the nude [illegible] calendar in the post[illegible] Brautigan reaches [illegible] out into left field [illegible] Monroe's suicide, [illegible] while she is still a [illegible] cub too, dressed up [illegible] a practical joke.

He does this too often [illegible] fort. A story about a [illegible] lady who fills her [illegible] vases of flowers ends wit[illegible] tentious bit of irrelevan[illegible] was a month or two be[illegible] German army marched [illegible] land." Out hunting one [illegible] cause he "just wanted the [illegible] ness of hunting," the [illegible] son narrator is shocked [illegible] upon an ugly shack, an[illegible] what had always been [illegible] forest. Four small children [illegible] out shoes come out on the [illegible] of the shack to stare [illegible] him. It is raining and th[illegible] getting soaked, but they [illegible] there, staring silent. The [illegible] then nails up this heavy [illegible] their pouch. "I had no re[illegible] believe that there was a[illegible] more to life than this."

He wins some and [illegible] some. Once in a whi[illegible] will rise to poetry. O[illegible] get beyond easy vigne[illegible] enough to blow off th[illegible] Its worst, "Revenge of [illegible] sounds, simultaneously, [illegible] clumsily written children [illegible] and a pretentious piece o[illegible] garde impressionism. At [illegible] Brautigan is one of th[illegible] looking guys with long [illegible] granny glasses who sees [illegible] feels and thinks things th[illegible] some of us feel he's fount[illegible] ter answer to being alt[illegible] and now than we have.

Mr. Broyard is a book [illegible] for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

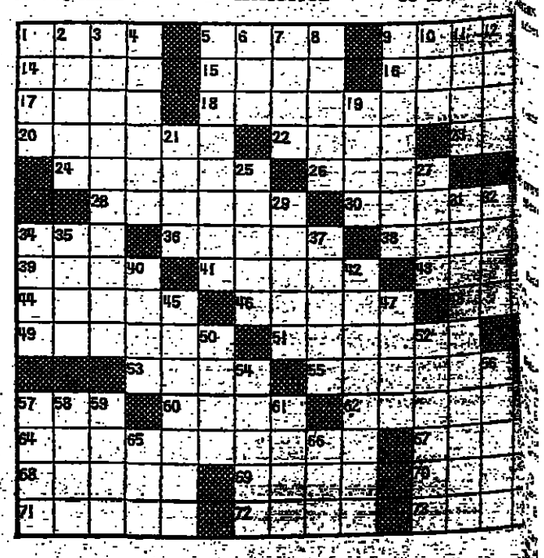
By Wil[illegible]

ACROSS

1 Persian gazelle
5 Girl's nickname
9 Pool shot
14 Golf tourney
15 Slangy suffix
16 Plowed land: Sp.
17 Moslem judge
18 Certain athlete
20 Hemingway fisher and others
22 Cleanser
23 Residue
24 Flew high
26 Road sign
28 Flew in a way
30 French fruits
34 Relative of arith.
36 Sticky stuff
38 Truck, on Fleet St.
39 Busy one
41 Campaign tactic
43 Estrange
44 Biting
46 Pays up
48 Consumed
49 Magoo or Roberts
51 Maximal
53 Styptic
55 Dry lands
57 Boxing name
60 Container
62 More trite
64 Giant emigration site
67 Common name in Paris
68 Arab prince
69 Bacchanalian cry
70 Nick's pet
71 Western sights
72 Clarinet part
73 Romanov

DOWN

1 Chanel
2 Gems
3 Linebackers at times
4 Man, for one
5 Ted, Rose, Ethel, etc.
6 "——— you sure?"
7 Hauls
8 Toys
9 Small-scale mass transit
10 Neighbor of Mo.
11 Indian title
12 Some poems
13 School subject
19 Horse food
21 Greek god
25 Skin layer
27 Ship area
29 Chaperon, Madrid
31 Like a man runner at t[illegible]
32 Common l[illegible] verb
33 Auld lang[illegible]
34 Biblical [illegible]
35 Lex ——— the place
37 Paw, in Pa[illegible]
40 Gam or Mi[illegible]
42 Put on a di[illegible] disguise
45 Ardent researcher
47 Type
50 Downfall
52 Excel in a[illegible]
54 Amplifying device
56 Actress Ba[illegible]
57 Interrupting sound
58 Kind of tin
59 Desserts
61 Wash
63 Kind of gua[illegible]
65 N.Z. parrot
66 Iowa college



On Kinney's Run in Final Minutes

...braska 35, Oklahoma 31

...AN, Okla., Nov. 25 ...No. 1-ranked Nebraska, ...by three points late in ...h quarter, rallied behind ...ing running of Jeff Kin-...nally subdue No. 2 Okla-...-31, today in college foot-...per game of 1971.

...y scored the winning ...rn on a two-yard burst ...minute 38 seconds re-...

...alfback had also scored ... of one, three and one ... the second half before ...est crowd ever to jam ...ion Stadium, 63,385, to ...s team an almost-certain ... championship.

... took everything Kinney ... fellow Cornhuskers had ...e the Sooners, who twice ...ck from 11-point deficits ... quarterbacking of Jack ...

...s Kinney's four scoring ...Nebraska got a touch-...n a stunning 72-yard ...rn romp by speedster ...Rodgers with a punt in ... quarter.

...here, however, Oklahoma ...wn the nation's No. 1 squad—except for Kinney, who wound up with 175 yards for the game after gaining only 20 in the first half.

Mildren scored two touchdowns for Oklahoma on two runs of two yards each, one in the second quarter and the other in the fourth period to once again get Oklahoma back in the game after Nebraska had assumed its second 11-point lead of the day.

Mildren also hit high school teammate John Harrison with two touchdown passes of 24 and 16 yards, the second coming with 7:05 in the game and getting the Sooners out in front, 31-28. It was the first time this year Nebraska had trailed.

Then it was up to the Oklahoma defense, but it could not cope with Kinney and the aerial artistry of quarterback Jerry Tagge.

That last scoring drive lasted 12 plays and 74 yards and was the picture of the relentlessness which Nebraska has been all season.

Kinney carried on the last four plays of the drive.

Nebraska came into the game having allowed no more than 17 points in a game all season. Along with Mildren's two scoring runs and the two touchdown passes, Oklahoma also got a 30-yard field goal from John Carroll.

But the Sooners lost the ball three times on fumbles, exactly its average all year, and it was these mistakes which prevented Oklahoma from enjoying its first undefeated season in 15 years.

Two of the fumbles came near midfield and led to Nebraska scoring drives, one each in the first and second halves. The third fumble came midway through the second period at the Oklahoma 30.

Nebraska shut down Oklahoma's rushing attack fairly well. The Sooners had been averaging 481 yards on the ground and only wound up with 279 today.

The Nebraska victory leaves the Orange Bowl—which has already made a match between Nebraska and Alabama—with at least one half of a perfect football game. Alabama meets Auburn Saturday. Oklahoma faces Auburn in the Sugar Bowl.

Texas 34, Texas A & M 14

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Nov. 25 (AP).—Texas slammed across four first-half touchdowns against Texas A & M to score a 34-14 victory for a record-breaking fourth consecutive Southwest Conference title and the host spot in the Cotton Bowl on Jan. 1.

The Longhorns will face Penn State on New Year's Day while the Aggies' loss eliminated them from a chance at a Liberty Bowl bid—which will now go to Arkansas. The Razorbacks will face Tennessee.

Texas took advantage of an Aggie fumble, a pass interception and two short punts into a stiff breeze to roll up a 28-0 half-time advantage. All the Texas scores came on one-yard runs.

Two of the scores were by Donnie Wigginton, giving him 14 touchdowns for the year to tie a school record held by three others, including all-American fullback Steve Worster in 1970.

Texas's defense extended its string of scoreless quarters to 13 before A & M quarterback Joe Mack King hurled a fourth-down, 15-yard touchdown strike to Billy Joe Polasek with one second remaining in the third quarter.

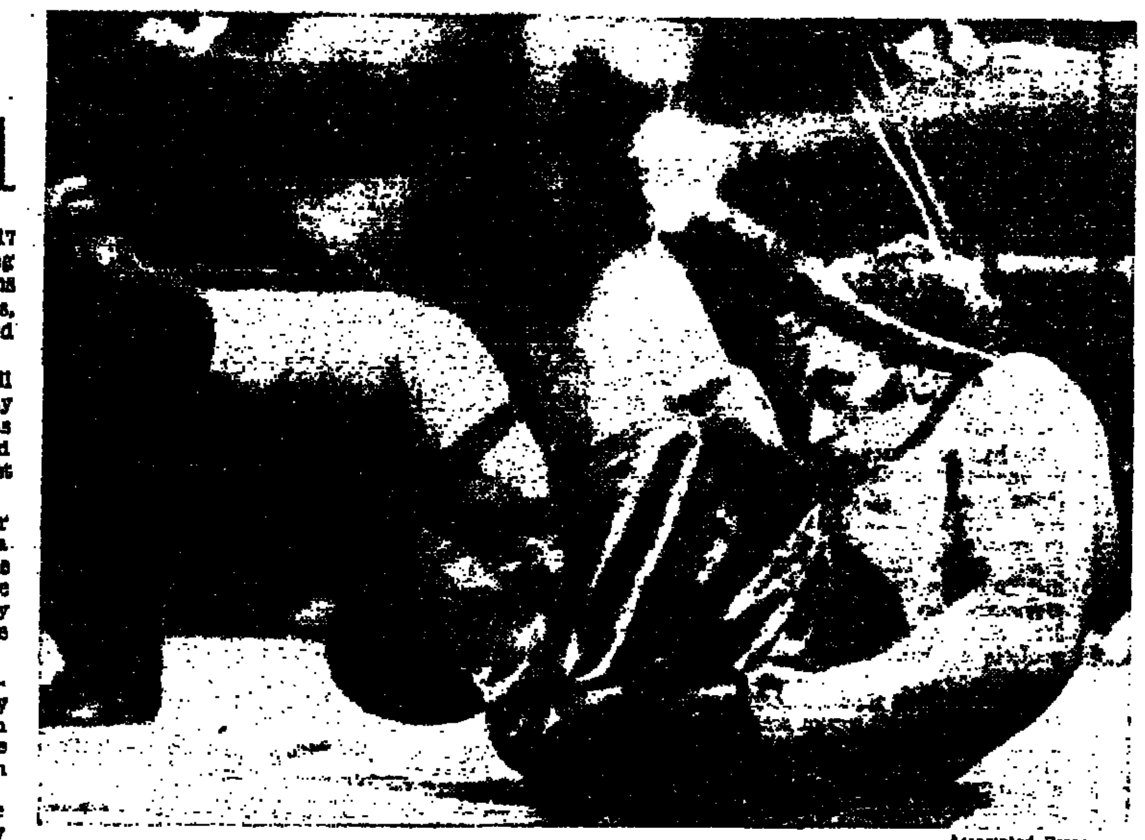
Miss. 48, Miss. St. 0

STARKVILLE, Miss., Nov. 25 (AP).—Tailback Gregg Ainsworth led Mississippi on a wild second-quarter touchdown spree to score a 48-0 Southeastern Conference victory over Mississippi State.

A short punt, three fumbles and an interception paved the way for six quick Ole Miss touchdowns in that second period.

Ainsworth, a 200-pound junior, scored on runs of two, 19 and 20 yards.

The only scoring in the second half was on two Cloyce Hinton field goals, from 27 and 37 yards.



Associated Press

THIS IS A COMEBACK?—Heavyweight Joe Bugner spends seven seconds on the canvas in the tenth and final round after he was put there by Larry Middleton of Baltimore, Ohio. Bugner lost a decision and had his jaw broken Tuesday night in Nottingham, England, in his second bout since losing the British, Commonwealth and European titles to Jack Bodell. He won his first bout last week.

...ck Hawks Tie Canadiens
...Stay Unbeaten at Home

...AGO, Nov. 25 (UPI).— ...O'Shea scored on a re-...ith less than four min-... play last night to give ...ago Black Hawks a 3-3 ... the Montreal Canadiens ...ain their unbeaten record ...e ice this season.

...'s score completed a ...k by the Hawks, who had ... 1-0 lead into the third ...before Montreal scored ...imes in less than five ...

...; the first tie in 21 games ...son for the Hawks and ...hem into a share of first ...n the National Hockey ...s Western Division with ...ta.

The Hawks had won their previous nine home games.

Rangers 8, Blues 3

Bobby Rousseau, Brad Park and Walt Tkaczuk scored two goals each and New York put on another explosive third-period power display with six goals to crush St. Louis, 8-3. The Rangers had a 2-1 lead going into th final period.

Leafs 2, Penguins 1

Norman Ullman's 422d goal moved him into sixth place among all-time NHL scorers a. Toronto defeated Pittsburgh, 2-1. Ullman's goal in the first period moved him ahead of center Alex Delvecchio of the Detroit Red Wings.

Bruins 2, Flyers 1

First-period goals by Johnny McKenzie and Phil Esposito powered Boston to a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia.

Seals 6, Red Wings 1

Two goals by Ernie Hicke paced California to a 6-1 victory over Detroit.

Kings 5, Sabres 3

Center Juha Widing scored two goals, the second coming into an open net with four seconds to go, to lead Los Angeles to a 5-3 victory over Buffalo after the Sabres had taken a 2-0 first-period lead. Widing's first goal in the second period tied the score at 2-2.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New York	14	2	4	32	98	46
Montreal	12	2	6	30	78	44
Boston	14	5	1	29	77	41
Toronto	8	6	7	23	58	60
Detroit	5	12	4	14	52	78
Vancouver	5	14	4	14	51	78
Buffalo	4	12	5	13	60	82

West Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Minnesota	14	4	3	31	63	35
Chicago	15	5	1	31	67	36
Philadelphia	7	9	18	45	60	73
Pittsburgh	8	13	2	18	60	68
California	7	12	3	17	73	89
St. Louis	6	12	3	15	55	70
Los Angeles	5	16	1	11	48	91

Wednesday's Games

New York 8, St. Louis 3 (Rousseau 2, Hadfield, Park 2, Tkaczuk 2, Neilson; Murphy 2, Sabourin).

Toronto 2, Pittsburgh 1 (Ullman, Henderson; Polis).

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1 (McKenzie, Esposito; Gendron).

Montreal 3, Chicago 3 (Cournoyer, Harper, F. Mahovlich; Pappin, Campbell, O'Shea).

Los Angeles 5, Buffalo 3 (Potvin, Widing 2, Marotte, Byers; Perrault, Martin, Evans).

California 6, Detroit 1 (Williams, Ferguson, Hicke 2, Boldirev, J. Johnson; Delvecchio).

...list Out ...Olympics ... His 'Ads'

...VA, Nov. 25 (AP).—The ...ional Amateur Cycling ...on, in a precedent-setting ...day barred world record ...Martin Rodriguez of Co-... from the 1972 Munich ...s for alleged violation of ...ateur code.

...se statement said the ...on's executive committee ...after press photographs ...Rodriguez "displaying an ...ing symbol" at Mexico ...t week.

...d that because of this in-... of the rules forbidding ...n of commercial products ...ez "is no longer authoriz-...ake part in the Olympic ...or in the world cham-...s."

...ecision was in line with ...ngent "anti-commercial-...olicy pushed by Avery ...e, 83-year-old president ... International Olympic ...tee.

...uez was alleged to have ...d the "advertising sym-... his jersey Nov. 18 when ...k's Ole Ritter set a 100-...r world record.

...Investigations Set

...EY, Nov. 25 (AP).—The ...the International Olymp-...ittee's watchdog commis-... amateurism said several ...f reported breaches are ...vestigated.

...lian Hugh Weir, head of ...mission to enforce strin-...gibility rules, declined to ... many cases are being ...or who is involved.

...tes are being induced to ...o take money under the ...aid Weir. "Big companies ...et on the bandwagon of ...mpic champion or com-...

... is particularly true of ...sports,—a multimillion-...industry—and there is ...ompetition among manu-...s."

Schranz Takes Fall

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Nov. 25 (AP). — Austrian skier Karl Schranz today took a fall during downhill training on the Hochgurgl track near here and sprained his right thumb.

Palmer Behind By One Stroke After 1st Round

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Nov. 25 (AP).—Arnold Palmer bogeyed the final hole to give Hale Irwin the first-round lead in the $110,000 Heritage Golf Classic today.

Irwin, 26, seeking his first victory after four years on the pro tour, shot a three-under-par 68 on the extremely difficult 6,655-yard Habour Town Golf Links.

Palmer had a 69 to tie for second with Dave Eichelberger, a 28-year-old Texan who scored his first pro victory earlier this year.

Jack Nicklaus had a 71 and Lee Trevino, the season's leading money winner, took an eight on the par three 14th hole en route to a 78.

Frazier's Next Foe Is à la Ali

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Displaying an ego and flippancy missing from boxing since Muhammad Ali was known as Cassius Clay, Terry Daniels predicted his "balance of speed, power and style" would help him upset Joe Frazier and take away the world heavyweight championship.

Insisting that he didn't come to New York just to help sell tickets to the fight, Daniels said, "Hopefully, I'll be the greatest lawyer after being the greatest fighter."

The bout will take place in New Orleans on Jan. 15, the night before the Super Bowl, and will be seen on home television.

Daniels was distressed with reports calling him a college student. He has been out of school for a year, and needs nine more credits to receive his degree.

"No, I never hate my opponent," he said at a news conference at a restaurant. "When I execute a right cross that lands on the other guy's chin—well, that's what the sport calls for. A punch is mechanical and academic. Instead of throwing a forward pass I throw a left jab and bloody the other guy's nose."

Daniels, 6 feet tall, expects to weigh 195 pounds for the bout. He has been guaranteed $40,000, which is $35,000 more than he has earned for any previous fight.

His first contact with boxing came in the basements of friends' houses in the Cleveland suburb of Willoughby.

"Our mothers used to get upset," said Daniels.

Daniels was a freshman at Southern Methodist University in 1964 when he became interested in making a living at fighting. Three operations on his left knee had dashed his hopes of becoming a football player.

He said he didn't have to go into boxing for the money. "My father's very affluent—I guess you could call him a millionaire," said Daniels. His father is in the construction business in Cleveland.

To those who asked what gave him the credentials to challenge Frazier, Daniels replied quietly: "I can't convey my confidence, and you've never seen me fight. So you'll have to look at the record."

The record shows that Daniels is 25 years old, fights out of Dallas and has won 29 bouts, lost four and battled to one draw. He has knocked out 25 opponents.

Last August he was knocked out by Jack O'Halloran. Daniels says now that he had fallen off a motorcycle (bought with part of his $5,000 purse for knocking out Manuel Ramos) 10 days before he was to face O'Halloran. He said he suffered two broken ribs because of the fall.

"I'm not coming into this fight for just a quick buck," said Daniels. "Sooner or later Frazier is going to run into a hard punch. It's inevitable. But unless I roll up into a ball and hide, it won't be a one-sided fight."

Eventually, said Daniels, he will become a lawyer.

Frazier, who has been guaranteed $250,000, hasn't fought since defeating Ali last March. It doesn't appear that he and Ali will meet again. A source familiar with the complications of the Ali-Frazier bout said that more than $50 million in lawsuits were pending against the promoter. The suits stem from theater-television reception problems. The tax aspects have been resolved.

The promoter, Jack Kent Cooke, has an option on a Frazier-Ali rematch. If he staged one, though, the receipts most likely would be tied up in legal battles.

Sports Integration Comes To South Africa Via Golf

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25 (UPI).—South Africans Comrie Du Toit and Retief Waltman shot first-round 67s to lead South Africa's first multiracial and international Professional Golfers Association tournament at Huddle Park Golf Club yesterday.

Non-whites were permitted to compete because of the government's recently eased sports policies which allow multiracial competition in "international" events.

American Negro Lee Elder and Lu Liang Huan of Taiwan, among 18 non-whites in the tournament, each carded two-over-par 74s.

South African Gary Player shot a one-under-par 71. Leading the foreign overseas contingent was Britain's Peter Oosterhuis with 71, while leading scorer among the 16 South African non-white entrants was Danny Naidoo with 74.

There was no segregation of the gallery, either—that is, until the 18th green, where separate stands were erected for whites and non-whites.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att.	Yards	Avg. Gain	TDs
Brockington, G.B.	146	806	5.5	3
Owens, Detroit	178	791	4.4	6
Brown, Washington	162	656	4.0	1
Ellison, L.A.	149	652	4.4	2
Anderson, G.B.	145	584	4.0	4
Taylor, Detroit	136	575	4.2	3
V. Washington, S.F.	125	572	4.6	1
Willard, S.F.	156	565	3.6	3
Butler, Atlanta	152	531	3.5	2
Harraway, Washington	113	408	4.2	2

Passing

	Att.	Comp.	Yds.	TDs	Avg. Gain
Landry, Detroit	182	92	1,564	13	3.59
Staubach, Dallas	152	85	1,159	6	7.63
Berry, Atlanta	135	86	1,360	9	10.07
Tarkenton, N.Y.	293	176	2,026	9	6.91
Gabriel, L.A.	233	120	1,500	10	6.44
Kilmer, Washington	227	123	1,588	8	7.00
Morton, Dallas	131	72	1,026	6	7.83
Brodie, S.F.	305	160	2,013	12	6.60
Hargett, N.O.	144	68	835	5	6.22
Hart, St. Louis	155	77	1,047	5	6.75

Receiving

	Recd.	Yds.	Avg. Gain	TDs
Kwalick, S.F.	41	543	13.4	4
Tucker, N.Y.	39	481	12.3	2
G. Washington, S.F.	37	661	17.8	3
Garrison, Dallas	36	320	8.9	1
Farmer, Chicago	34	526	15.5	4
Gordon, Chicago	34	469	13.8	4
Grim, Minnesota	33	542	16.4	5
Jefferson, Washington	33	486	14.7	1
Jackson, Philadelphia	32	356	11.1	1
Gilliam, St. Louis	30	625	20.8	1

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att.	Yards	Avg. Gain	TDs
Csonka, Miami	144	744	5.4	5
Little, Denver	191	742	3.9	3
Hubbard, Oakland	118	575	4.9	3
Kelly, Cleveland	159	568	3.6	6
Bulaich, Baltimore	110	565	5.1	5
Simpson, Buffalo	134	558	4.2	3
Kiick, Miami	115	554	4.8	2
Podolak, K.C.	137	537	3.9	6
Garrett, N.E.	112	522	4.7	1
Fuqua, Pittsburgh	123	502	4.1	4

Passing

	Att.	Comp.	Yds.	TDs	Avg. Gain
Griese, Miami	183	97	1,532	17	8.37
Dawson, K.C.	220	120	1,903	13	8.65
Carter, Cincinnati	155	82	1,049	7	7.71
Hadl, S.D.	219	175	2,282	15	7.47
Lamonica, Oakland	166	85	1,280	14	7.71
Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	278	157	1,812	9	6.52
Nelsen, Cleveland	234	125	1,638	8	7.00
Plunkett, N.E.	235	104	1,451	14	6.17
Morrall, Baltimore	167	84	1,210	7	7.25
Davis, N.Y.	103	43	600	9	5.83

Receiving

	Recd.	Yds.	Avg. Gain	TDs
Parks, S.D	41	609	14.9	4
Shanklin, Pittsburgh	41	556	13.6	4
Biletnikoff, Oakland	40	672	16.8	6
Smith, Pittsburgh	39	603	15.5	5
Taylor, K.C.	33	822	21.9	5
Vataha, N.E.	34	561	16.5	5
Garrison, S.D.	33	712	21.6	4
Morin, Cleveland	33	482	14.6	2
Warfield, Miami	22	814	25.4	11
Garrett, S.D.	32	231	7.2	2

Monzon-Moyer Bout

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 25 (AP).—Boxing promotor Juan Carlos Lectoure has announced that the middleweight champion of the world, Argentina's Carlos Monzon, will defend his title in February or March against Denny Moyer of the United States. He said the site has not been determined, but Las Vegas and Italy are being considered.

The Scoreboard

BASEBALL—At Havana, Colombia beat Italy, 7-0, in the International Amateur Federation championships. Nicaragua downed the Dominican Republic, 6-2, while Puerto Rico beat Panama, 3-0, and Mexico lost to Cuba, 4-1.

BASKETBALL—At New York, the Italian national Olympic team bounced back from a 33-29 half-time deficit to defeat Long Island University, 76-62. The Italians pulled away from the Blackbirds in the final minutes of their exhibition game played under international rules.

With Fred Gibson scoring nine of his 16 points in the first 10 minutes, LIU streaked to a 32-20 lead in the first half. But the bigger, stronger Italians came back to wear the Blackbirds down. The Italians erased that four-point lead in the opening moments of the second half. They went ahead for good, 49-47, on a basket by center Ottorino Flaborea with 9 minutes 55 seconds to play. Forward Ivan Bisson scored 16 points and Flaborea had 14 to pace the Italians.

BOXING—At Waltham, Mass., undefeated Don Sennetts, 138, knocked out Nino Cosmo, 139, Bari, Italy, at 1 minute 3 seconds of the first round for his 19th consecutive victory.

CHESS—At Emmen, the Netherlands, Vlasta-Kalchbrenner of Yugoslavia won the international Danion women's round-robin tournament. Second was Kreta Eretova of Czechoslovakia and third Eva Karakas of Hungary.

BOWLING—At Hong Kong, Steve Mackey of Australia rolled a 237 game to leap from fifth to first place in the opening rounds of the seventh World Cup matches. Mackey's eight-strike binge in the last game of the day boosted his total for 12 games to 2,371, tops among the 38-nation field. England's Chris Buck, who had been the leader, dropped to fourth place with a 2,367 total after shooting 192 in the 12th game.

Rene Reyes of the Philippines held second place with 2,354 while Roger Dalkin of the United States was third with 2,348.

FOOTBALL—At Toronto, the Toronto Argonauts qualified for their first Grey Cup berth since 1952 when they tied the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, 17-17, and won Canada's Eastern Conference title on a total-points basis.

The Argonauts nailed down the title with a two-game point total of 40-25 after winning, 23-8, last Sunday.

Toronto quarterback Joe Theismann passed for a touchdown to Mel Profit and Bill Symons smashed 12 yards for the other Argonaut touchdown.

...BA Standings

...ASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...	13	7	.650	—
...	11	9	.550	2
...ia	9	11	.450	4
...	8	12	.400	5

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...	7	10	.412	—
...	8	12	.400	1/2
...	5	13	.278	2 1/2
...	5	14	.263	3

...ESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...	19	3	.864	—
...	13	5	.722	4
...	9	10	.474	8 1/2
...	8	11	.421	9 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...les	17	3	.850	—
...ate	14	7	.667	3 1/2
...	13	7	.650	4
...	5	17	.227	13
...	3	16	.158	13 1/2

Wednesday's Games

...rk 114, Baltimore 84 (Frazier ... 22; Clark 29, Marin 17).

... 108, Buffalo 100 (Havlicek 33, ...; Hilton 22, Hazzard 22).

...all 114, Portland 112 (Archi-... Green 22, McKenzie 29, ...).

...a 109, Philadelphia 102 (Tom-... Hayes 27; Newlin 16; Cun-... 30, Bridges 20). Rudy Tom-...tips in rebound with three ...o play for victory.

...kee 141, Atlanta 107 (Jabbar ...my 26).

ABA Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kentucky	13	5	.722	—
Virginia	11	9	.550	3
New York	9	10	.474	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	10	12	.455	5
Floridians	9	11	.450	5
Carolina	8	11	.421	5 1/2

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	14	7	.667	—
Indiana	10	9	.526	3
Memphis	9	11	.450	4 1/2
Dallas	8	11	.421	5
Denver	7	12	.368	6

Wednesday's Games

Floridians 133, Denver 129 (Calvin 30, Tucker 28; Becker 16, Robisch 15). Mack Calvin scores 13 points in two overtimes.

Carolina 120, Dallas 106 (McDaniels 26, Miller 25; Hill 31, S. Jones 21). Jim McDaniels scores 26 in first half.

Utah 120, Virginia 113 (Boone 34, Beaty 24; Scott 42, Erving 25).

Indiana 113, New York 101 (Netolicky 34, Daniels 23; Barry 28, Melchionni 17). Bill Keller scores 14 of his 16 points for pacers in final period.

Memphis 126, Pittsburgh 110 (Jones, Warren 22, Williams 17; Carter 30, Verga 18).



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Lions Beat Chiefs

Cowboys Top Ram... For Fourth Straigh...

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 25 (AP).—Dallas quarterback Roger Staubach, performing with a bruised right shoulder, fired two touchdown passes and scrambled to set up Duane Thomas's winning five-yard scoring gallop to give the Cowboys a wild 28-21 victory over Los Angeles today in a battle of National Football League division leaders.

Staubach, who has led the Cowboys to four consecutive victories since he was installed as the No. 1 quarterback, wasn't on the field when Thomas broke a 21-21 tie early in the fourth period on his sweep around left end.

The former Heisman trophy winner from Navy reinjured his sore shoulder on an 11-yard scramble to the Ram six-yard line. Craig Morton replaced Staubach for two plays and handed off to Thomas on what proved to be the winning touchdown.

Staubach returned to the game to take the Cowboys to the Ram 10-yard line as time ran out.

The Cowboys moved ahead of Washington a full game in the National Conference Eastern Division with a victory while the Rams dropped into a virtual tie with San Francisco in the NFC west.

Staubach rifled touchdown passes of 51 yards to Bob Hayes and 21 yards to Lance Alworth, making his first TD catch as a Cowboy after Isaac Thomas bolted 89 yards with the opening kickoff for Dallas in the nationally televised contest.

The loss overshadowed a fine performance by Ram quarterback Roman Gabriel who completed touchdown passes of 33 yards to Bob Klein and two yards to Pat Curran. Larry Smith scored the other Ram touchdown on a one-yard plunge.

Gabriel hit 20 of 35 passes for 234 yards while Staubach completed 7 of 14 passes for 176 yards.

Lions 32, Chiefs 21

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Detroit defense made the "breaks" and quarterback Greg Land... capitalized on them in leadi... the Lions to a 32-21 victory ov... the Kansas City Chiefs in th... Thanksgiving Day National Foo... ball League games.

The triumph kept the secon... place Lions' playoff hopes ali... in the National Conference Ce... tral Division. They now have ... 7-3-1 won-lost-tied record wh... the Chiefs fell to the same reco... and now trail Oakland (7-1-3) ... the American Conference West ... one game.

Landry fired a five-yard touc... down pass to Charlie Sanders ... the second quarter and a 17-ya... scoring pass to Earl McCullou... in the third period, while Err... Mann kicked field goals of ... 23 and 21 yards for the winne...

Ed Podolak scored three touc... downs for Kansas City on runs ... two, five and six yards but th... final two didn't come until aft... the Lions had mounted a 29-... lead late in the third quarter.

Kansas City seemed as if ... would easily handle the Lio... but after moving with the oper... ing kickoff from its own 28 ... the Detroit nine, Jan Stenrud... 16-yard field-goal attempt wa... blocked by defensive end Lar... Hand.

Mann's 27-yard field goal open... ed the scoring in Detroit's 17... point second quarter. It cam... four plays after Wayne Ras... mussen intercepted a Len Dawso... pass and returned it 19 yards t... the Kansas City 21.

On the Chiefs' next serie... Hand recovered a Dawson fumbl... at the Kansas City 38 and eigh... plays later Steve Owens plunge... over from the one.

Ali-Blin Fight Set for Dec. 26

ZURICH, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight champion, will meet West Germany's Juergen Blin in a 12-round bout here on Dec. 26, the Swiss promotors announced today.

The fight had originally been announced for Dec. 18.

Ali will receive $330,000, while Blin gets $45,000.

Smith, Froehling... Richey Advance

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 25 (UPI)—American players Stan Smith, Cliff Richey and Frank Froehling won their games yesterday bu... Clark Graebner and Tom Gor... man were defeated during th... fifth round of the Argentin... Open tennis tournament.

Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., eliminated Argentine Ricardo Aubone, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1. Davis Cup player Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., defeated Chilean Jaime Pinto Bravo, 7-6, 7-5, 7-5, and Cliff Richey, San Angelo, Texas, won 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, against Argentine Guillermo Vilas.

Jan Leschley, Denmark, defeated Clark Graebner of New York, 6-1, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, and Hungarian Istvan Gulyas rallied to beat Tom Gorman of Seattle, 2-6, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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PRESS ATTACHE: For major U.S. company Paris-based. French-English bilingual, experienced with good media contacts. Please send C.V. to: Box 6,245, H.T., 28 Great Queen St., London W.C.2.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG GERMAN LADY, English, French, Italian, typing, seeks job in Brussels. Box 9,360, Herald, Paris.

PHARMACIST, French bachelor, 40, fluent English, Italian, Arabic, long experience Middle East, Africa, France, seeks job abroad. Write to: Bralant, 33 Rue du Dragon, Paris-6e who will forward.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, French-English, free in January, seeks position. Paris: 604-27-50, evenings.

AMERICAN TEACHER in Germany, MA Math, 6 years experience in HS, coll., seeks position immediately. Box 9,349, Herald, Paris.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

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AU-PAIR, MOTHER'S help, English speaking with references for American family, 3 children, ages 3-5 & 12. Write Box 78,429, Herald, Paris or phone: 288-14-21, Paris.

Observer

Hold the Trimmings!

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Millions of Americans yesterday ate turkey with all the trimmings and did not even bother to wonder why. This is the trouble with Thanksgiving. Americans have forgotten the traditions and history that have made it what it is.



Baker

Turkey with all the trimmings, in fact, was first eaten at the White House on Thanksgiving Day, 1851. During the 1840s Americans had taken up the ancient Scandinavian custom of gathering the entire family around the hearth on Thanksgiving Eve to sing folk songs and tell mildly ribald stories while trimming the turkey.

Afterwards, the turkey would be left up for a week, or 10 days, or until it became a fire hazard. President Millard Fillmore disliked the custom. He was extremely finicky about keeping the White House neat, and he hated the way grease and giblets splattered the floor on the East Room when the holiday dancing shook the festive turkey.

He wanted to abolish the trimmed turkey, but his political advisers reminded him of what would happen later when Franklin Roosevelt changed the date of Thanksgiving and told him it would be political suicide to tinker with the traditions of the nation's favorite November holiday.

And so, with his great understanding of American psychology and the nature of printing, President Fillmore, just before dawn on Thanksgiving Day, 1851, let the family cats into the East Room. The Associated Press wrote later, "President Fillmore's family cats today ate the turkey and all the trimmings," but a printer accidentally dropped the word "cats" when the news went into the paper.

Naturally, when Americans heard what the President's family had done, it became the height of fashion.

Another tradition whose origin has been largely forgotten is the great Turkey Day classic. Nowadays the Turkey Day classic is always a football game. Yesterday, this being the age of total football, there was a spate of football games.

Women can blame Charles Dickens for this. Originally football planned to seize Christmas. When women heard of the plan the, asked Charles Dickens for help. He wrote "A Christmas Carol," which was immediately declared the great Christmas classic, thereby leaving football "in a third-and-fifteen situation on its own five-yard line," as Dickens noted in his lengthy and often smug correspondence with Howard Cosell.

The far-seeing Susan B. Anthony, realizing that football would fight back to seize other holidays, asked Dickens to write another classic entitled "A Thanksgiving Day Carol." Dickens refused. He said he still had to write "David Copperfield," "Bleak House" and "A Tale of Two Cities," and added that if he ever got those written he would like to get into the ring with Mr. Tolstoy some day and try to top "War and Peace."

* * *

Ultimately, as Susan Anthony had foreseen, Knute Rockne and Vince Lombardi planned the first great Turkey Day classic between two of the greatest elevens—this was the Model T age of football, remember—ever to clash in titanic collision and so forth. Desperately, Susan B. Anthony pleaded with Ernest Hemingway to give America a Thanksgiving Day classic, and even suggested the title—"Across the Turkey and into the Trimmings."

Hemingway declined. He said he was too busy training to get into the ring with Mr. Tolstoy, and that is why women all over the continent had to carry the turkey to the television set yesterday.

Ironically, we now know from Tolstoy's recently published correspondence with Howard Cosell that the great Russsian novelist was hoping someone would ask him to write a great Turkey Day classic and was disappointed that no one ever did so. "Even on an American theme, where I would be giving away the home-field advantage," Tolstoy said, "I could knock out Hemingway inside of three chapters."

Let us, therefore, give thanks to Knute Rockne and Vince Lombardi, to Millard Fillmore's cats, to Dickens's heavy work schedule, Hemingway's ego and Susan B. Anthony's failure to call upon Tolstoy, for another typical Thanksgiving Day.

He Heats His House With Sunshine

By Omer Henry

WASHINGTON (WP).—Some years ago Harry E. Thomason, a U.S. government patent attorney, decided he had paid enough heating bills for his home in Washington.

He had no money to waste and children to educate. Surely there was a way to make solar energy do the work of oil or coal. Perhaps solar heat could be trapped in running water, stored in an insulated tank. Then the stored heat could be distributed to the various rooms as needed. Obviously, he would need a heat trap. Mr. Thomason began to work on his projects on weekends, holidays and after work.

The heat trap that he devised consisted of a wood base on top of which he placed insulating material—a thickness of fiber glass. Above that he fastened corrugated aluminum, the top painted black so that it would absorb more heat. The final layer was ordinary window glass to intensify the heat.

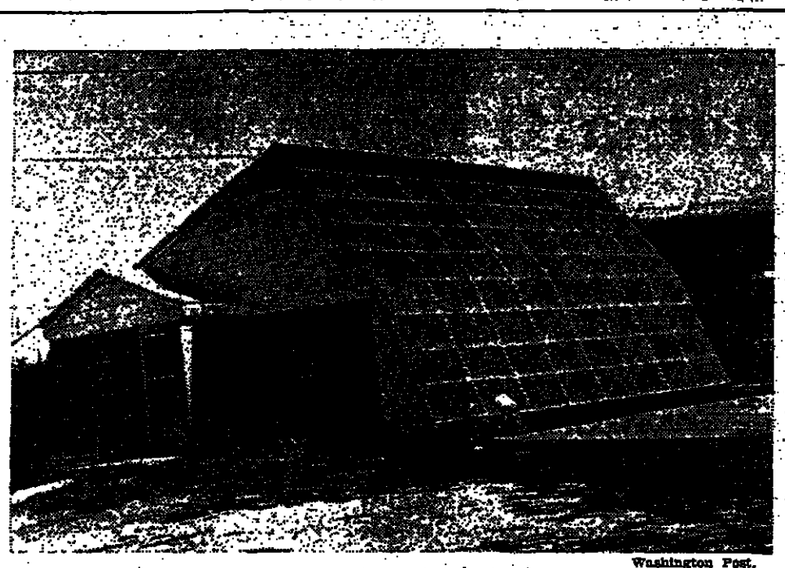
He set the trap up facing the sun with the corrugations running downwards. Then he worked out a system to pump water to the top of the trap and let gravity pull it slowly down the corrugated valleys. The water could be circulated again and again as a means of increasing its temperature.

Storing

But trapping heat was not enough. It would have to be stored for extended periods of time—at night or when clouds obscured the sun. So he devised a heat bin, the heart of which is a 1,600-gallon tank filled with sun-heated water and located in an insulated compartment in the basement. The 7-feet by 10-feet by 25-feet bin has concrete building blocks on its floor with horizontal openings in them—thus they serve as part of the distributing system.

Around the tank Mr. Thomason placed 50 tons of fist-sized stones. His logic was that the solar energy would heat the water for the tank and that the water would heat the stones—which would store additional heat. With this apparatus, Mr. Thomason reasoned that he could store vast quantities of solar heat to last for four or five consecutive cloudy days.

To release and distribute the heat, he set up a fan system to circulate a current of air through the openings in the concrete blocks, on through the irregular spaces about the stones and around the hot water tank.



Washington Post.

Large roof on sunward side of house serves as heating unit.

"To control the release of heat," Mr. Thomason explains, "we installed a thermostat which could be set at 72 degrees Fahrenheit, for example. This turned on the fan to blow air through the heat bin and register to warm the home."

To insure that he could always have heat when needed, Mr. Thomason installed a conventional oil furnace. "And," he says, "since the time might come when we would have no heat at all from the sun, we chose a full-capacity furnace."

As a means of making his solar heating system practical, he added several features:

● Air conditioning. If he could heat his house with solar energy, it seemed logical that he could cool it by reversing the process. His method was simple: Instead of running hot water into the 1,600-gallon tank, he would run cool water into it. Then, with the fan system, he could circulate cool air throughout the house.

● Domestic hot water. For this, Mr. Thomason installed a 275-gallon drum which contained a 42-gallon hot water tank. He planned to bathe the small tank in solar-heated water, thereby heating the water in the small tank. This he could utilize on a year-round basis.

● Swimming pool. If, Mr. Thomason reasoned, he could heat the house with solar energy, he should also be able to use the same plant to heat water in his swimming pool. The necessary mechanical arrangements were relatively simple.

Since his heat collector was a new idea, he applied for a patent, and, as rapidly as he could, he put the whole system together.

During the mild days of early fall, the house was amply heated. Then, one morning Mr. Thomason awoke to find 6 inches of snow on the ground and the temperature outside at near zero. Clearly this was the first real test of the system. Would it deliver the necessary heat?

It did. The temperature of the water going from the heat collector into the bin was 118 degrees Fahrenheit.

Problem

He found that figure hard to accept. "You see," he explains, "the temperature hadn't been that high on the previous day when there had been no snow."

As he studied the situation, the answer became apparent. "I have concluded," he says, "that the sun's reflection on the snow sends added solar energy to the heat collector. This intensifies the heat on the heat trap and brings the water to a higher temperature than is the case when there is no snow."

In actual practice, Mr. Thomason's system works this way:

He keeps the daytime temperature in his home at 72 degrees Fahrenheit, night temperature at 68. And by Christmas of the first year of operation, Mr. Thomason had used only 30 cents worth of fuel oil. His heat bill for the entire year was exactly $4.65.

The system cost about $2,500. "There are some problems," Mr. Thomason says, "but they can be overcome. Even now, from an economic point of view, this plant will more than pay for itself."

Since he completed his first solar heated house, he has built two more. All three are in Washington.

PEOPLE: *A Pharmacist's $42,000 Mistake*

A jury in Los Angeles has computed that it will take $42,000 to support little David Pearson, now 6, to the age of 21, and assessed that amount against a drugstore that gave his mother sleeping pills instead of contraceptive pills.

The award went to Albert W. Pearson, a plastering contractor, and his wife, Maxine. It was directed against Sav-On-Drug Co., operator of a pharmacy in Whittier, Calif., where Mrs. Pearson, 46, said the mistake was made on Oct. 28, 1964.

She went there that day, she testified, to refill a prescription calling for Norlestrin, a birth-control pill, but did not discover until too late that she had been given phenobarbital. David was born on Sept. 18, 1965.

At the time, the husband and wife said, they already had three daughters and did not feel that their financial position would allow them to support a fourth child.

"We love little David," she told the jury. "He is not unwanted but he is unplanned."

"This couple," John McNicholas, the drug company's lawyer, said, "is in the position of going to a jeweler for a $100 zircon and suing for fraud when they got a $1,000 diamond."

* * *

In Cairo, according to the United Press, when Mohammed Sidky returned from early morning prayers he found himself locked out of his home. His wife had stacked all the dining room furniture against the door because, she said, she was afraid of burglars. Sidky believed her until he heard a noise in the bedroom and found a naked man in the cupboard, the wife's lover.

Sidky locked the cupboard, with the man still in it, and reported the matter to the police.

* * *

Movie producer Howard Minsky, 54, was flown to a hospital in Santa Monica, Calif., Wednesday after he fractured his shoulder on a shooting location near Durango, Mexico. Minsky, producer of "Love Story," suffered a double fracture of his right shoulder when he was thrown from a horse.

* * *

From England, these pieces of incidental intelligence: a Southport lawyer, Ronald Lloyd, took a dim view of the public toilet being put up outside his offic and charged the town mayor wit building it "without lawful au thority or excuse." The case wa adjourned. And in London, Cor servative party Member of Pa liament Philip Holland plans t press the government to end legal anomaly by which it is a offense for a woman to accos a man but quite legal for a ma to accost a woman.

* * *

Postal workers sorting big stacks of mail at Edison, N. tossed aside a brown paper ba that was among the letters. Whe they opened it later they saw was stuffed with $21,000 in cas Inside was this typewritten no (sic): "Please delivery to Natio Stat Bank, Highland Park Ban Next time be more careful whe they leave money box." Th note had three stamps on it. Of ficials could not explain wha the cash came from and the Na tional State Bank branch Highland Park said it was chec ing to see if it was missing a money.

* * *

Representatives of Communi China have refused an invitatio to attend a display of "Pi Pong Fashions" in London b cause the garments include pa terns of Chairman Mao thoughts in Chinese, a sh spokesman reported yesterda The words were copied by th designers from photos of wa posters in Shanghai, slogans sa to include "Joy to the workers "Joy through work" and "Unit China for all time." "We e plained the designs but th were very upset," said th spokesman. "They said th thought it was trivialization Mao's thoughts. They took very dim view." Added designe Pat Connelly: "You cannot plea these Chinese people. The ought to have been very plea ed. It is good propaganda. Nevertheless, admitted Connell "We copied the panels from wa slogans, so maybe we have in cluded some swear words."

* * *

A modern Jesse James, 2 years old, has been apprehende by police in Cairo after scor of passengers from Alexandri arrived in the Egyptian capita with their baggage and pocket rifled. The octogenarian finall admitted drugging the rid before robbing them, by handing them sandwiches stuffed with tranquillizers.

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